The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, June 13, 1872.

At the Democratic primaries in Baltimore, every ward has been carried for Greeley and Brown.

The New York State Superintendent of Public Instruction has decided against excluding from the Public Schools children who refuse to read the Bible in school.

The Wisconsin State Democratic Convention meets to-day. According to appearances, the Badger State will add its vote to the overwhelming majority which will nominate Greeley and Brown, at Baltimore, next month.

Advices from the South leave no doubt whatever as to the triumph of the Greeley ticket at Baltimore. With hardly an exception, the wisdom of indorsing the Cincinnati nominees and the hopelessness of running a third ticket are recognized.

The Democrats of Vermont—a State in which their chances of success are already small—have emulated the Democrats of Indiana—a State wherein their triumph is assured—in the promptitude and cordiality with which the Cincinnati ticket has been indorsed.

The Democracy of South Carolina yesterday indorsed the nomination of Greeley and Brown. In fact, it is not now so much a question of who indorses the Cincinnati Platform and nominees, as of who is found sufficiently insane not to fall in with the universal movement.

The eight-hours strikers in New York are already reported dispirited. Several of the Unions have abandoned their position, and it now seems as if the whole matter would end in an agreement between Labor and Capital, alike just to the laborer and honorable to the employer.

The meeting of the Democratic editors of this State, held at Peoria yesterday, resulted in a cordial and unanimous agreement to abide by the action of the Baltimore Convention, and a strong indorsation of Greeley and Brown, as the candidates most desirable to be put in nomination by the Democrats.

The National Sængerfest opened at St. Louis yesterday, under circumstances which promised a particularly brilliant success. In these bustling days of political animosities, one reads with great pleasure of the reception of Messrs. Schurz and Brown, when speaking of the joyous and gentle art, which has made so essential a part of German fame for the past 500 years.

Already has been published a very circumstantial account of the bolt (on the Tooley street principle) of three Democratic tailors, among whom was Mr. Voorhees. Later advices throw new light upon the subject, informing us that the letter, which has been such a cause of delectation to the opposition, was really drawn up, but was destroyed, on after considerations of its impotence and its inadvisability.

The Illinois Liberal Republican State Central Committee has issued a timely and sensible address to the Liberal Republicans of this State, urging upon them the advisability of immediate organization, to secure a full representation at the Convention, on the 26th inst. Where time does not allow of the formal selection of delegates, the people are requested to attend in person, thus making the Convention a mass-meeting, as well as an assembly of delegates.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention has nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks and Hon. W. C. DePauw; the nominees for Congressmen-at-Large being Messrs. Kerr and Williams. The platform upon which the campaign is to be conducted is an uncompromising indorsation of Cincinnati, and the delegates to the Baltimore Convention are instructed for Greeley and Brown. Mr. Voorhees has not been heard from.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the bankers interested in the attempt to negotiate the new Foreign Loan, that operations at present are impossible, owing to the state of our relations with England and Spain, apropos, respectively, of the Washington Treaty and the Houard case. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, neglects to say to whom the nation is indebted for the imbecility manifested in the first-named matter, and the indecision displayed in the second.

The National Republican Executive Committee has met and appointed a Finance Committee who will now proceed to harry the Postmasters and the clerks in the New York Custom House. It has also been resolved to carry the important States, such as Indiana and Pennsylvania, at the October elections. To do this, however, the "Regular Republicans" will require to put in nomination candidates who are conspicuous for some other qualities than adulation of and subserviency to the man who now claims to be the Republican party.

Even as the saucer is to the cup, so is the contradiction or the correction to the Mexican news. The Juarists, having been adequately annihilated yesterday, now in their torments find their elements, and declare that they are prepared to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. The strife between the Juarists and insurgents reminds one of nothing so strongly as of the combat between Master Crummles and Master Percy Crummles, which opened by each administering about three hundred chops to the other, and, thereafter, took the form of momentary advantage followed by common retreat.

The Chicago produce markets were quite steady yesterday, changes in prices being small. Mess pork was quiet, and 5a10c per brl lower, closing at $12.20a12.25 cash, and $12.47 1-2a12.50 seller July. Lard was dull and easier, at $8.70a8.75 cash, and $8.65a8.70, seller July. Meats were nominally steady at 4 1-8a4 1-4c for shoulders, and 6 1-4a6 3-8c for short ribs. Highwines were active and steady, at 86c bid per gallon. Lake freights were less active, but unchanged, at 7c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was more active and steady. Wheat was rather quiet, but a shade higher than on Tuesday, closing weak at $1.54 1-2a1.55 cash, $1.53 1-2a1.53 3-4c seller July, and $1.46 3-4a1.47 seller August. Corn was active and strong, at 1-4c advance, closing at 45 1-2a45 3-4c cash, 47c seller July, and 48 1-2c seller August. Oats were unchanged, at 41c in old houses, 37a38c in new houses, and 35 1-2a35 3-4c seller July. Rye was quiet and steady at 74c. Barley was inactive and nominal, at 55a58c for No. 2, and 45a47c for No. 3. The hog market was dull, and 10a15c lower, sales dragging at $3.50a3.90 for common to choice. Cattle were in large supply, and prices were weak and lower. Sheep continue quiet.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Grand Jury in the Criminal Court of Baltimore have presented Rev. Dr. Huston for adultery.

—Twenty-three Ku-Klux prisoners arrived at the Albany Penitentiary, yesterday, from Charleston, S. C.

—The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company have reduced their rate on merchandise to all points on the Mississippi River, the first and second class 30 cents, and third and fourth class 20 cents.

—A despatch from Escanaba, Mich., says: "A man named Josiah Browne, employed at Orr, Nevell & Co.'s lumber mill, while floating a raft on the river, during a thunder-storm, was struck by lightning and instantly killed."

—Advices from Captain Smith, of the Twenty-third Infantry, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona, represent that, on the 26th of April, several depredations were committed there. A Mexican was killed in one instance, and a ranchero named Whitman was also killed and his wife wounded. Three depredations are believed to have been committed by Pinal Apaches.

—The Channel match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club took place yesterday. The course was from the Nore to Dover. The Egeria came in first, but, by time allowance, the Fiona, which was second, was awarded the prize. The Kriemhilde was disabled during the race, and towed into port by a tug.

POLITICAL.

Hendricks Nominated for Governor by the Indiana Democrats.

The Cincinnati Nominations Indorsed by the Convention.

The Vermont and South Carolina Democrats Join the Greeley Army.

Liberal Republican Address to the People of Illinois.

Conference of the Democratic Editors of Illinois at Peoria.

They Urge the Indorsement of the Cincinnati Nominees at Baltimore.

The Story Concerning the Alleged Third Party Movement Authoritatively Denied.

Indiana Democratic State Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—The Democratic State Convention, held to-day, was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Indiana. It could be said that the Greeley feeling was quite strong in the morning, and it grew in force during the day until late in the afternoon. When the resolutions were read it seemed almost unanimous. The ticket is composed of good men, and the Democrats claim that it will be elected next October by 10,000 majority. The strongest card played by the Convention was the nomination of John B. Stoll over J. C. Shoemaker, the present incumbent, for Auditor of State. Mr. Shoemaker was unpleasantly connected with the State printing frauds last summer, and this evidence of a determination to reform the public administration of affairs will have great weight with the people.

Dan Voorhees came to town last night, but was much disgusted at the turn things had taken, and left for home before the Convention met.

To the Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—The Democratic Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Mr. E. S. Alvord, Chairman of the Central Committee. A call of counties was had, and full delegations from every county responded.

The Chairman announced that, in view of the amount of business to be transacted, the Central Committee had agreed to dispense with the office of temporary Chairman, and Hon. John R. Crafforth, of Tippecanoe, was unanimously chosen permanent Chairman.

Mr. Crafforth briefly thanked the Convention, but declined to make any extended speech, preferring to proceed with the business of the Convention.

After the appointments of Secretaries and one Vice President for each Congressional District, the following Committee on Resolutions was named: Thomas R. Cobb, Samuel W. Holmes, James Garland, C. R. Corey, Delano R. Eckles, Wm. Franklin, T. B. Woods, David Moss, Jeremiah Smith, W. F. Marshall, J. D. Osborne.

The Chairman then announced the next business to be the appointment of a Committee to select electors at large.

Hon. J. E. McDonald begged leave to offer a suggestion to the Convention, which he did in the following words: My reasons are, I don't suppose, Mr. Chairman, that any man in this Convention is now ignorant as to what will be the action of the Baltimore Convention. In fact, from the time the Cincinnati Convention adjourned nothing remained but to form a union with the men who had met at Cincinnati. Mr. Chairman, I have ever been inclined to recognize the logic of events; therefore, whatever may have been my personal claims, if it was left to me I would prefer to see the Convention at Baltimore present a straight Democrat, and move forward to victory or defeat under that banner. [Cheers.] But that cannot be done. [Continued cheering.] The opposition of the Democracy of Indiana or any other State to this movement as to the acceptance of the Cincinnati nominees is without force. [Cheers.] Inasmuch, then, as, in my judgment, the Baltimore Convention will present the action of the Cincinnati Convention for its acceptance [cheers], it seems to me that the electoral ticket should be formed with reference to that matter, and it cannot be formed until after the Convention. I hope, Mr. Chairman, in fact, I believe, the decision of the Baltimore Convention will be seconded by the Democracy of this country. [Cheers.] So far as the action of this Convention goes, it has been my course through life to abide by the action of my party, in Convention assembled. When that Convention shall have pronounced upon this question, then the electoral ticket of Indiana can be shaped to meet the action of that Convention. But let us to-day have this a Democratic Convention [cheers], in which the Democracy shall assemble here, and sit down in council, and, if the Baltimore Convention shall do what the logic of events calls upon them to do, the men selected as electors will vote for the Cincinnati nominees unanimously at the Baltimore Convention; therefore it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that after the selection of this Committee it is for us to determine whether we would be governed by the Cincinnati Platform.

Mr. McFadden, of Cass, wanted the electors appointed now, and then let the Convention instruct them to vote for the choice of the Convention to-day expressed.

In answer to a question, McDonald stated that he desired now to amend his suggestion, and to name a Committee to appoint electors at large to the Baltimore Convention. Until the Baltimore Convention meets, an intelligent electoral ticket cannot be made.

Henry W. Harrington said that the Democracy of Indiana and the country was disbanded and lost unless the Baltimore Convention nominated Greeley and Brown. Therefore he was in favor of going ahead to-day, arranging all the machinery of the canvass. The Rubicon is passed.

Judge Lowry, of Fort Wayne, said the Greeley Republicans of Indiana will support a Democratic electoral ticket, provided it is favorable to the Sage of Chappaqua. He moved to lay Mr. McDonald's motion on the table.

This created a good deal of excitement, and a vote by counties on the question was demanded. Preceding the roll, the motion to lay on the table was withdrawn, the amendment carried, and a call of districts for delegates begun.

A motion to reconsider was ruled out of order, because the vote of Districts had begun. [Confusion.]

The call of the Districts was proceeded with.

A motion to appoint a committee of one from each District, to select electors at large, by a gentleman from Jefferson, was not adopted.

Congressional delegates to the Baltimore Convention were then selected.

The next business being the nomination of candidates for Governor, C. S. Dobbin, of Martin County, put in nomination Hon. T. H. Hendricks, and moved that his nomination be made unanimous, which was done amid the most enthusiastic cheering, and a Committee appointed to wait on Mr. Hendricks to inform him of his nomination, and request his presence in the hall. During the absence of the Committee, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, resulting in the choice of W. C. Depauw, of Floyd County, on the first ballot.

At the conclusion of the Chairman's announcement of the result, Mr. Hendricks appeared on the stage, escorted by the Committee, amid the wildest enthusiasm of the Convention.

Mr. Hendricks said he had no expectation of being the nominee of the Convention. He had been appealed to by those to whose appeal he could not be deaf. He was influenced in his hesitation to accept only by personal reasons alone. He fully appreciated the importance and dignity of the position. He spoke of the growing interests of the State, and said the office of Governor was rendered more than usually important by the encroachments of the central power. If elected, while he would endeavor to maintain always the most friendly relations with the central power, he would strenuously labor to maintain the right of the State to its own local fireside Government. He asked if the people of the South, beggared and oppressed, should appeal in vain to us for political support, and was answered by a thundering "No." He referred to the necessity of Civil Service reform, and trusted the party now seeking co-operation with the Democratic party would be able to achieve it. Referring to the coming Convention at Baltimore, he said he thought the Convention foreshadowed the result of that, to the result of which he pledged his support. He was not afraid of the one-man power, but he was afraid of the rings by which Grant was surrounded, and the question was not as to the continuance of Grant in power, but the continuance of the corrupt rings by which he was governed. He, in conclusion, promised to do all he could to insure the success of the ticket. As the State went in October, it would go in November. We have turned our backs upon the past. We stand in the present, and look to the future. The past is lost to us. The future is ours. Let us make it a glorious one.

There were calls for Depauw, but the Chair announced that he was not in the city.

The Chair announced the next business in order to be the nomination of Congressmen-at-Large.

On motion, it was resolved to ballot for both at once.

The following persons were placed in nomination: Colonel John S. Williams, of Tippecanoe; Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, of Knox; Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Floyd; E. M. Long, of Kosciusko; George M. Julian, of Wayne; Wm. Harrow, of Posey; Colonel L. P. Gray, of Randolph; C. G. M. Allen, of Vincennes.

A letter was read from Mr. Julian, as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 12.

A. M. Puett:

DEAR SIR: I go home this morning, and wish to leave a line for you, to be used if there should be occasion for it. While I hope the Convention to-day will place some Liberal Republicans on the ticket in order to make a more cordially and perfect union against the common foe, I must not, in any event, be made a candidate for any place. I do not want the position of Congressman-at-Large, nor any other. I want no office whatever, but shall labor for the cause to the extent of my health and strength, and believe I can do so more effectually as an independent citizen, than I could in the attitude of a seeker of place. Please have this laid before the Convention if there should be any serious purpose to nominate me. In haste, yours, GEO. W. JULIAN.

The names of Messrs. Allen and Gray were withdrawn, and the call of the counties was proceeded with. Messrs. Harrow, Gray and Julian are Liberal Republicans.

Mr. Williams was nominated on the first ballot, and Hon. M. C. Kerr on the second ballot.

A resolution was offered instructing the delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote for Greeley and Brown. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The Committee appointed to report delegates for the State at large to the Baltimore Convention, reported the following as delegates: Martin M. Ray, of Marion; J. D. Williams, of Knox; Robert Lowery, of Allen; W. Hanna, of Vigo; D. D. Dykeman, of Cass; Levi Sparks, of Stevenson; Dr. McConny, of Clark; Horace Corbin, of Marshall.

The following nominations for State officers were then made:

For Secretary of State, Owen M. Eddy, present deputy.

For Auditor of State, John B. Stoll, of Ligonier, over the present incumbent, John O. Shoemaker.

For Treasurer of State, Jas. B. Ryan, present Treasurer, without opposition.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Milton B. Hopkins, of Montgomery.

For Attorney, General B. W. Hannah, of Vigo.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court, E. J. Price, of Sullivan.

For Reporter of the Supreme Court, J. C. Robinson, of Spencer.

The ticket is straight-out Democratic.

The following State Central Committee was then appointed: E. S. Alvord, Chairman; John H. O'Neal, Davis County; John J. Davis, Floyd; Thos. J. Riley, of Jennings; Finly Bigger, of Rush; E. E. Henderson, of Morgan; A. L. Leman, of Lawrence; E. E. D. McGinley, of Tippecanoe; James Sweetser, of Grant; F. M. Fleming, of Allen; Eli W. Brown, of Whitely; Pink McDonald, of Marshall; and Thomas Dowling, of Vigo.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions then submitted the following:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Indiana, in Convention assembled, that the principles of the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention, taken in connection with the propositions contained in Horace Greeley's letter accepting the nomination of that Convention, constitute a platform on which all the elements of the opposition to the present corrupt Administration of the Federal Government can stand, and which propositions are as follows:

1. All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through the late bloody convulsions, must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed, and respected evermore.

2. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage.

3. That, subject to one solemn constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim to local self-government, and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizens should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its people shall prescribe.

4. That there shall be a real, and not merely a simulated, reform in the civil service of the Republic, to which end it is indispensable, that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly, by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election.

Resolved, That we regard it as unwise and imprudent to place two tickets in nomination for the office of President and Vice President, or the representations of these principles as the division of its friends would assure the defeat of both, and it is, therefore, the firm conviction of this Convention that the Democratic Convention to assemble in Baltimore, in July, should adopt the nominees of the Liberal Republican Convention, instead of making other nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed from this State to the Baltimore Convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions, in accordance with the opinion of a majority of the delegation.

Resolved, That all drainage and other laws by which the owners of property may be divested of their title by arbitrary assessments or summary process should be carefully guarded, so as to protect the people from undue oppression, and their property from being taken without just compensation and due process of law, and that all laws contravening these principles should be promptly repealed, or modified so as to conform thereto.

WHEREAS, The Union Soldiers and Sailors, by their patriotism and courage in the great rebellion of 1861, preserved the life of the nation, and made our public domain valuable; therefore,

Resolved, That we demand from each of the living who were honorably discharged, and for the widows or orphans of the dead, 160 acres of the public lands, not heretofore entered or given away by Congress to railroad corporations, to be theirs absolutely, without requiring them to become actual settlers thereon.

Resolved, That justice and equality demand that all soldiers who enlisted in the military service of this country during the war of the late Rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, shall have a bounty granted to them by Congress, in proportion to the time they may have served, whether that time shall have been for three months or a longer period.

The resolutions were adopted without debate, by a majority vote, a very respectable number voting in the negative.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees has been in the city all day, but was not present at the Convention.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 12.—On receipt of the news of the nominations at Indianapolis to-day, an impromptu ratification meeting was called for this evening. A large crowd assembled in front of the Aveline House. A band of music and bonfires enlivened the scene. The announcements were received with considerable enthusiasm, and on all sides it is conceded to be a popular and winning ticket.

Conference of the Democratic Editors of Illinois.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., June 12.—The meeting of the Democratic editors was held to-day at Peoria, and was called to order by Daniel Cameron, of the Chicago *News*, who said it was the adjourned meeting determined upon the 8th of May, to further consider the political situation and to consider the question of forming a Democratic press association. The following gentlemen were present: Daniel Cameron, Chicago *News*; W. T. Dowdall, Peoria *Democrat*; E. A. Snively, Carlinville *Enquirer*; Geo. M. Haines, Mt. Vernon *Free Press*; B. M. Seaton, *Prairie Chief*; Chas. H. White, Macomb *Eagle*; J. B. Paterson, Oquawka *Spectator*; E. L. Merritt, Springfield *Register*; A. J. Bell, Lacon *Statesman*; J. F. Bonton, Jonesboro *Gazette*; J. B. Danforth, Rock Island *Argus*; W. H. Heaton, Abingdon *Democrat*; J. S. Haenbaugh, Jacksonville *Sentinel*; S. P. Tufts, Centralia *Democrat*; W. L. Glessner, Clinton *Register*; J. D. Moody, Richview *Democrat*; W. F. Giles, Freeport *Bulletin*; Wm. Osman, Ottawa *Free Trader*; A. H. Swain, Monmouth *Review*; Jas. W. Davidson, Carthage *Republican*.

The officers of the former meeting were reelected.

E. L. Merritt offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Democratic press throughout the United States has offered aid and comfort to the reform movement which culminated in the Cincinnati Convention; and

WHEREAS, In order to defeat and remove from office and power, the present corrupt military ring, a union of all elements, opposed to the military dynasty, is required; therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic editors of Illinois are heartily in favor of the nomination of the Cincinnati nominees—Greeley and Brown—by the Democratic National Convention which assembles in Baltimore on the 9th day of July, 1872, and do hereby pledge our best efforts to secure such nomination and endorsement.

E. A. Smiley offered the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, A large majority of the Democratic press of the United States and the leaders of the party have given direct and indirect assurances to the honest element of the Radical party that in the event of their nominating a ticket the same should receive the support of the Democratic party; therefore

Resolved, That in case the Baltimore Convention should, in accordance with the usages of the party, concur in the nomination of Greeley and Brown, we will most cheerfully acquiesce in such action.

This was seconded by Mr. Dowdall.

Colonel Danforth hoped the substitute would not be adopted. Some statements in it were not strictly correct. The press leaders had not pledged themselves to abide by the action of the Cincinnati Convention, but afforded such aid as indirectly pledged them to an union of all elements opposed to the present dynasty. It was the judgment of the best Democrats that it was best to endorse Cincinnati. He liked the first resolution best, since it was not so broad. He did not think it fair for the Democracy to fall back, because dissatisfied with a nominee. No one objected to the platform or to Brown. They saw in the platform a fair statement of Democratic principles. They had acquired prejudices against Greeley, but no man was more a Democrat at heart or sympathized more with the masses. They did not agree with him on the tariff, but that could not be made a party question. Horace Greeley was the strongest man who could be nominated, for no one could take away more Republican votes. Old questions were dead and buried, and a new Union party was forming.

Mr. Osman, of the Free-Traders, said the editors should have some common understanding that if the Baltimore Convention indorsed Cincinnati they would unanimously abide by it, but he did not want any advance indorsement of Greeley or any dictation to the Democracy. He simply wanted them to say they would follow Baltimore, if harmonious. He was willing to vote for Greeley, if indorsed, though it was rather hard. If the Convention was evenly divided, he should favor a straight ticket. The best plan was to refer all resolutions to a Special Committee for consideration.

E. A. Snively said Mr. Merritt's resolution would do well enough if the Baltimore Convention was to be held to-morrow, and the editors could control it. He himself wanted only to say that, if Greeley and Brown were indorsed, they would support them. He supposed if a regular Democrat was nominated by a two-thirds vote at Baltimore they would all support him. He was for Greeley, but not till he was indorsed.

Mr. Giles, of Freeport, said all they could do was to pledge themselves to support the nominee. He wanted nothing done to commit themselves too far. They hoped Greeley would be indorsed, with his perfect platform, and they all believed in Greeley's honesty and integrity. He did not think he would be false to any of its pledges. He moved, as a substitute, the resolution adopted at Chicago, pledging them to support the nominee.

E. L. Merritt said they all seemed to be in favor of indorsing Greeley, but some feared to dictate to Baltimore. He did not think his resolution did so, but was simply an expression of their opinion. He himself believed that the only chance of success was to unite with the Liberal Republicans. Democrats who now objected to Greeley should remember that they found no fault when it came to voting for Frank Blair, who was worse than Greeley, ever was. He was tired of following Democratic leaders who used them simply for their own purposes. The result in regard to Voorhees showed how the people stood.

W. T. Dowdall asked Mr. Merritt, if Baltimore nominated another than Greeley would he support him. Merritt said, believing a straight nomination would be only done to elect Grant, he would not support Grant.

Mr. Dowdall, in reply to a question, was rather opposed to the two-thirds rule, and whoever the majority supported, if the two-third rule was abrogated, he should follow. If Greeley or Seymour received a majority, and any bolt happened, he should support the action of the majority. If the Convention broke up in a row, no man could say what he would do. He went on to speak of Greeley's record, which he did not quite fancy.

The Chair suggested that they had better let that alone, and consider only the present.

Mr. Dowdall offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That it is strictly Democratic for Democratic editors to express their preferences for candidates in advance of a nomination with perfect freedom, but it would be impolitic for this Convention to pledge its members for the advocacy of any Presidential candidate until the National Democratic Convention be held at Baltimore to present to the party a ticket.

Mr. Danforth again supported the first resolution. He did not want to wait. He wanted to say now what he thought he had the right to say to Baltimore. What he wanted of Baltimore was simply the organ of the people to express their opinions. It was rather unnecessary to say that they would stand by the nominee. Could not they say that they wanted Baltimore to endorse Greeley? He had opinions which he intended to express.

Mr. Tufts, of Centralia, was opposed to waiting. The people would not wait, and were organizing now. Democrats recognize the principles of the Cincinnati Platform. As a Democrat, Greeley was not quite acceptable, but they recognized in him a very strong candidate. Democratic editors ought to keep up with the people. Democrats and Liberals were ready to form clubs at once. The Grant men were organizing, and yet the Democrats were not called on to work. He did not know that it was best to formally nominate Greeley, but certainly they must indorse the Platform. Nine-tenths of the Democrats would go for Greeley and Brown, even if not nominated at Baltimore. Adjourned till 1 o'clock.

The meeting reassembled. Several new members came in, among them Hale, of the Tuscola *New Era*; Shoaf, of the Decatur *Magnet*; S. N. Thornton, of the Canton *Ledger*; G. W. Perrigo, Galesburg *Free Press*; Edwin Dyson, Rushville *Times*.

Daniel Cameron was not surprised at their difference of views, looking at the question, as they did, from various points. The object of the Convention was not to dictate to the Democracy, but to exchange views, and take such action as they agreed upon. He held his views, and expected others would have different ones. As regarded them, they could not avoid differing. When they had met in Chicago he was not as ready to go as far in the support of Greeley as some. Since then, State after State had instructed for Greeley. The Democracy of Cook County were steadily falling into line for him, foreigners, Douglas men, &c. They believed in Greeley's honesty. John Dement, of Dixon; Joshua Allen, and similar men had at once declared for Greeley. There was not one Democratic leader but was for him. This talk of two years, that the Democratic party was dead, had convinced tens of thousands that a straight Democratic ticket must be defeated. What harm would it be for them to say that the nomination of a third ticket at Baltimore would not be judicious. They were not dictating to the Democracy. The people were ahead of them, and they were following. The nomination of Greeley was not distasteful to the mass of the Democrats. A third ticket made Grant's election certain. No one believed the demoralized and weakened Democrats could singly defeat Grant. He had seen a letter from Greeley stating he wanted to see old feelings buried, and past animosities forgiven. They could trust him as a humane, honest man. If they did not take him, what would they do? There was no other chance of defeating Grant.

Mr. Swain moved the whole subject be referred to a Committee of five.

Mr. Dowdall thought they had better vote at once on the resolutions before them.

Colonel Danforth wanted a Committee, thinking it could report a resolution which could harmonize them all.

Several resolutions were handed in for the consideration of the Committee, one of them, offered by Cameron, being as follows:

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the nomination of a third ticket at Baltimore would not subserve the interests of the Democratic party, and that, should the Cincinnati Convention be indorsed at Baltimore, we pledge them our earnest support.

Mr. Davidson moved to table the motion for a Committee. Lost. The motion for a Committee was agreed to.

Messrs. Swain, Dowdall, Merritt, Bell, and Tufts were appointed.

Mr. Shoaf, of Decatur, said if the Baltimore Convention made an ass of itself by the nomination of a straight ticket, the Mason County Democrats would vote for Greeley anyway. In Decatur, sixty odd Republicans had formed a Greeley Club. In Mason County not six Democrats opposed Greeley.

Mr. Taft offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five on Permanent Organization be appointed, to report at Mount Vernon, on the first Wednesday in August.

Mr. Snively moved that a Committee be appointed on Constitution, to report at the next meeting.

The question whether a Democratic Press Association was wanted was then discussed for some time, and finally decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Snively's motion was adopted.

The Committee consists of Messrs. Heaton, Tufts, Patterson, Giles, and Moudy.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The Democratic press throughout the United States offered aid and comfort to the Reform movement which culminated in the Cincinnati Convention; and

WHEREAS, In order to defeat and remove from power the present corrupt military ring, a union of all the elements opposed to the Grant dynasty is necessary,

Resolved, That the Democratic editors of Illinois are heartily in favor of the indorsement of the Cincinnati Convention nominating Greeley and Brown, and the Cincinnati Platform, by the Democratic National Convention, which assembles at Baltimore on the 9th of July, 1872, and do hereby pledge our best efforts to secure such indorsement.

The minority, consisting of Dowdall and Bell, offered the following:

Resolved, That we, as Democratic editors of the State of Illinois, repose full faith in the cardinal principles of the National Democratic party, and on them depend the restoration of the Administration of our Government to purely Republican and the continuance of American liberty; that now, above all times, its organization should be maintained entire, Nationally and locally; that we have full faith in its incorruptibility as an organization; that its counsels in this important juncture of American politics should be guided by honest patriotism and wisdom; we, therefore, pledge ourselves and the respective papers which we may control, to support the action of the Baltimore Convention, and to use our utmost efforts to carry the party unitedly for its nominees.

Resolved, further, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the nomination of a third ticket at Baltimore will not subserve the interests of the Democratic party, and that should the Cincinnati nominations be indorsed at Baltimore, we pledge them our earnest support.

Mr. Bell spoke in favor of the minority report, and was followed by Mr. Taft, of Salem, on the same side.

Mr. Dowdall believed the minority report substantially expressed the sentiments in the majority one. He thought Cameron's resolution was broad enough.

Mr. Osman favored the minority report, since he thought the majority bad them to Greeley.

Mr. Merritt denied that it bound anybody. It was simply an expression of opinion. He again said that if the Baltimore Convention nominate a straight ticket, it would be done solely by fraud, to help Grant, and he would not support it.

Mr. Heaton was opposed to Greeley, but would support him if nominated at Baltimore.

General Cameron urged them to harmonize.

Mr. Snively offered a substitute for both reports in the shape of the resolution originally offered by General Cameron.

The substitute was lost.

The minority report was then taken up, and the first resolution adopted—yeas, 16; nays, 9. *Yeas*—Cameron, Dowdall, Bell, Whitaker, Heaton, Glosener, Giles, Osman, Snively, Davidson, Tyson, Taft, Thornton, Shoaf, Bonton, and Cramer. *Nays*—Merritt, Haynes, Seaton, Danforth, Patterson, Hamburg, Tufts, Moudy, and Swain.

The next resolution was unanimously adopted.

The first resolution was, on Mr. Merritt's motion, unanimously adopted.

The minority report was unanimously adopted.

In the evening, after the adoption of various votes of thanks, the Convention adjourned.

By this action, the Convention has openly expressed its opinion as to the impolicy of putting a straight ticket in the field and its conviction of the policy of supporting Greeley. While there was much variance among the members of the Convention, as to the precise form of action to be taken, yet all expressed themselves of the opinion that the wisest thing to do was to indorse Greeley, and were ready to sustain him heartily when indorsed. They are reported a steady growth of Liberal sentiment among the Republicans in their localities. Most of them agreed that the Democratic voters were unanimous for a new party.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 12.—The Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention was held here to-day. The attendance was uncommonly large. Nearly 300 delegates were present. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Cincinnati Platform, and favoring a union with any who hold to its principles. H. B. Smith, Geo. H. Weeks, W. F. Harrobin, and A. W. Heaton were chosen delegates at large. These delegates will favor the nomination of Greeley or a straight Democrat, as may seem best, when the National Convention assembles.

Denial of the Story About the Third Party Movement.

Special Despatches to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Associated Press despatches from here of last Tuesday, stating that on the night previous there had been a conference of prominent Democrats from the Western and Eastern States, with the object of making an independent Democratic nomination, in case Greeley was indorsed at Baltimore, is untrue, in every particular. The only conference held by Democrats of any prominence relative to the political situation was immediately after the Cincinnati Convention, when, under the lead of Voorhees, about twenty Democratic Congressmen signed an address protesting against any Democratic indorsement of Greeley. It was intended that this address should be sent to the Chairman of the various State Central Democratic Committees, but it was subsequently communicated that this action would look a little like too much dictation from this quarter, and so the address was torn up and the project abandoned.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 12.—It was stated, in the *Post's* despatches last night, that a number of prominent Democrats had held a secret meeting here, and resolved to take immediate steps for calling a convention for the purpose of nominating Democratic nominees, in the event of the Baltimore Convention indorsing the Cincinnati ticket. Inquiry, made to-day, has resulted in ascertaining that the meeting, if one was held, was merely informal; that the persons designating themselves as Democrats, were strangers here; that the number was not so large as reported, and that the alleged proceedings had no significance, beyond a few individuals who joined in furnishing the item for the press.

The Bourbon Movement Against Greeley a Decided Failure—Ex-President Johnson Non-Committal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—There are a few Democratic politicians still at work to defeat Greeley's nomination. They have so far only succeeded in carrying Delaware of about one-half of the Baltimore Convention. But one of them is still of hope that something will turn up between now and July. The under-current for Greeley is much in the way of those intrigues, and the leaders have drawn out of the game. The counties in Virginia and Maryland which have chosen delegates to their State Conventions have generally declared for Greeley, and will send solid Greeley delegations to Baltimore. Montgomery County, Md., has instructed for Montgomery Blair as a delegate. Ex-Governor Randolph is again flying around like a restless maggot, with a scheme to get rid of Greeley and Brown, but the results so far accomplished will not pay his travelling expenses. His mission to Richmond has been a dead failure. It is certain that the Old Dominion will send a united delegation to Baltimore for Greeley.

Ex-President Johnson, who is now here, is non-committal on the Greeley movement. He says he will abide the decision of the Baltimore Convention, whatever that may be; and he is of opinion that, whoever it nominates will be elected, and make a better President than General Grant. He does not believe that the country will again indorse Grant, and, if it does, the people will have abdicated their rights and liberties. He proposes to take the stump for the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

The New York Press on the Political Situation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The *Post*, to-night, admits that the various Democratic State Conventions this week point to a ratification of the Cincinnati Convention at Baltimore. It says: "If by supporting Mr. Greeley the Democracy can gain a few thousand votes in each State, they can elect their officers in such States as Pennsylvania, Indiana, Texas, Alabama, and Arkansas. The Democrats of Pennsylvania have already begun the canvass in a manner to show their purpose. They have nominated a good and strong ticket for State offices, which, with the aid of disaffected Republicans, they probably expect to elect. In Indiana, they have nominated Mr. Thos. A. Hendricks, one of their ablest and most consistent statesmen, for Governor, and with him expect to gain that State. This rule may be successfully followed in many other States, and the Democrats may, perhaps, also, by this means, elect a majority of the next Congress."

The *Tribune*, in an article on the minority report on the New York Custom House, expresses the conviction that the civil service can never be reformed as long as we have a President who despises the principles upon which reform must be based; who protects, with his personal intimacy, the lowest and most unworthy Collector our port has ever known; who gives his Aides-de-Camp the privilege of charging the merchants of New York at his discretion, and who considers all offences against laws and morality atoned for by the zeal exhibited against such who decline to follow in the train of his creatures and his flatterers.

Missouri Democratic State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to Baltimore and select a State Central Committee, met in Jefferson City to-day. The Convention was called to order by D. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Central Committee, who delivered an address congratulating the Democracy upon again meeting at the State Capitol after twelve eventful year. He referred to the fact that the State Central Committee had recommended the Democracy of the country to abstain from making a Presidential nomination in 1872. Whether this was wise or unwise, the policy had been generally acquiesced in by the leading members of the party, and approved by the people with remarkable unanimity. He referred to the Executive interference of President Grant in the affairs in this State in 1870, the manner in which it was met by Governor Brown, and how readily the Missouri Democracy rushed to his standard and sustained him by a majority unprecedented in the history of the States. This was the first living ripple on our dead sea of political degeneration, which had been witnessed for five years, and it has enlarged and extended until now every section of this broad land has felt the ground swell throbbing, which aroused Missourians of all parties in 1870. He closed by expressing the hope that the Convention would recommend the application of the Missouri policy to the national affairs. His address was received with hearty applause.

Judge W. H. Newland was made Temporary Chairman, and D. H. Sutton Secretary.

A despatch announcing the action of the Kansas and Iowa Democracy, and the probable result in Indiana was read and received enthusiastic applause.

The statement that the Terre Haute delegates refused to name Voorhees as a delegate to Baltimore received cheers.

All but eight counties in the State are represented.

The usual committees were then appointed.

Adjourned till 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session Hon. William A. Hall, was elected permanent Chairman, with a Vice President from each Congressional District.

Mr. Hall made a brief speech, in which he commented on the peace Administration of General Grant. The devastation of Georgia and the South under his Administration he said was only equalled by the desolation of the Valley of Virginia under Sheridan, and asked the question if the Democratic party can, in its usual course of action, correct these evils and wrongs against the South. If we cannot, can we and are we willing to aid others in doing so. [Applause, and "Yes."] Gentlemen, the Democracy of Missouri have answered that they will. The Liberal Republicans have presented the names of men for President and Vice President whose history is objectionable and obnoxious to us. Can we trust them? Greeley has been a heated partizan, but he is a true man. Governor Brown has never violated faith with the Democratic party, and could be relied on. He thought that patriotic duty to country would dictate their endorsement. The speech was received with applause.

George G. Vest, of Sedalia, Wm. Hyde, of the Missouri *Republican*, James C. Broadhead, of St. Louis, were elected delegates at large to Baltimore.

The South Carolina Democracy Indorse the Cincinnati Nominees.

COLUMBIA, June 12.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled this morning. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention recognize the movement which was organized at Cincinnati, in May last, as the only one in this crisis calculated to revive individual liberty and restore local self-government.

Resolved, That this Convention accepts the Cincinnati platform as broad, liberal, and just to all portions and classes of citizens of the Republic.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the interest of the whole country requires that no separate and distinct Democratic nomination should be made by the Baltimore Convention, and that the delegates appointed by this body are hereby instructed to oppose such nominations.

A minority report favoring a straight nomination at Baltimore was tabled, with only two dissenting votes. A full delegation to the National Convention was then chosen. It represents all sections of the State, and includes Hon. Wm. Ricker, ex-Senator Chestnut, and Hon. W. D. Porter.

The State Executive Committee having resigned, the Chair was authorized to appoint their successors.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Morton and Storrs Speak in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, June 12.—Hon. P. Morton, of Indiana, and E. A. Storrs, of Illinois, addressed a Grant and Wilson ratification meeting in this city to-night. Mr. Morton spoke of the bitterness with which Grant had been assailed, and that he stood vindicated before the American people. He characterized the recent Convention as the most harmonious he had ever attended. He alluded to Grant and Wilson as representatives of the labor element of the country, and said it the people wanted a good Government they had it now in a larger measure than ever before, and there was no reason for a change.

Grant Republican National Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The National Republican Executive Committee met at the Capitol to-day. There was a very large attendance, including Secretary Robeson, and General Cowan, assistant Secretary of the Interior. The proceedings were very interesting. Several letters from prominent Republicans of different States were read, those from West Virginia and North Carolina taking a very favorable view of the prospects of the party in those States in the coming August election.

Senator Wilson, in a brief speech, tendered his resignation as Vice President of the Committee, which, he said, was not a question of choice, but consistency and duty. It pained him, because of his long association with the Committee.

Several gentlemen followed in brief remarks, and it was suggested that the nomination of a successor to Mr. Wilson be left with that gentleman. Senator Harlan, Assistant Secretary Cowan, Governor Cooke, Judge Edmunds, and Frederick Douglass were elected as Resident Committee. It is thought that Colonel Alvah Crocker, of Fitchburg, Mass., will succeed Senator Wilson as Vice President of the National Committee.

Liberal Republican Address to the People of Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SPRINGFIELD, June 12, 1872.

To the Liberal Republicans of the State of Illinois:

Every day is adding new strength to the Liberal movement. The demand for honesty, economy and the supremacy of the laws meets a cordial response from every true Republican. The time is rife for a new organization adapted to the needs of the present. Slavery is dead and with it perished the ancient feuds and prejudices. In the ashes of the war its animosities should be buried. The Government has been saved, but it is not yet purified. To that task we now turn, and in its labors the enemies of yesterday shall be the comrades to-day. Side by side they will stand, until in fact, as well as in theory, in feeling as in name, we become a united people. These are not idle words. From every portion of the State comes the constant assurance that a large proportion of the old Republican parties are active and open in their indorsement of the Cincinnati platform and candidates. It now needs but to give form and hope to the general wish of the people. To this end some concert of action is required. A few days only remain before the meeting of the State Convention at Springfield. That which is done must be done quickly. We, therefore, deem it our duty to call upon you to organize in your counties and townships, and at once make arrangements to be present yourselves or be properly represented in the Liberal Republican people's Convention on the 26th instant. Liberal Republican clubs should be immediately organized in every county and town, and Conventions held wherever possible, for the appointment of delegates to Springfield; but if you cannot appoint delegates, come as citizens. The Springfield Convention should be a mass as well as a delegation meeting. Come up and aid us with your counsels, and listen to the eloquent words of Trumbull, of Brown, and Schurz.

By order of the Committee.

(Signed) EUGENE L. GROSS, Chairman State Central Committee.

M. B. BROWN, Secretary.

The Wisconsin Democracy.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12.—The Democratic State Convention will meet here to-morrow to elect delegates to Baltimore. About one-half of the members of the Convention are already here. Appearances indicate that it will be the largest Democratic Convention held in the State in many years. The Greeley sentiment is almost unanimous, and a full Greeley delegation will be chosen to Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—At the primaries, yesterday, for the election of delegates to the City Convention to nominate delegates to the Democratic State Convention, every ward of the city elected delegates in favor of Greeley and Brown.

LOWELL, Mass., June 12.—The Democrats of the Seventh District to-day elected E. M. Cotcord, of Lawrence, and Joseph R. Hayes, of Lowell, delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore. A resolution recommending the adoption of the Cincinnati Platform was passed.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Senator Wilson will leave for his home to-morrow night. Previous to doing so he will write his letter accepting the nomination by the Philadelphia Convention.

Senator Harlan has bought a one-half interest of John M. Morris in the *Daily Morning Chronicle*, which is to be brought into closer relations with the Administration.

HOLDEN, Mo., June 12.—One of the oldest papers in Johnson County, the Holden *Enterprise*, made its appearance to-day, with the names of Grant and Wilson flying at its masthead for President and Vice President. It has heretofore been an independent newspaper, but leaning towards Conservatism. In making the announcement, the editor says: "Men of foresight in the Democratic party, whom candor will permit the avowal, must confess the disruption of the grand old party. The Republican platform contains every vital principle necessary to complete the work of regenerating the Republican party, auspiciously begun and happily conducted by this Administration, and before the election it will be recognized by more than three-fourths of the voters in the Union as the palladium of liberty, and the people's bill of rights."

DETROIT, June 12.—In a speech at a Republican meeting to-night, B. McCracken, a leading Democrat of Michigan, came out for Grant. He believed the Democrats were insincere in their consent to the constitutional amendments, and if in power would re-open them; also that the Cincinnati platform is cowardly dodging all the vital questions of reform, and will not command the respect of the people.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—The Local Committee of Arrangements have selected Ford's Opera House for the Democratic National Convention. The hall will be suitably arranged and magnificently decorated for the occasion, and ample arrangements will be made for the representatives of the leading newspapers.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 12.—The Democratic Convention for the Ninth Congressional District, to choose delegates to the Baltimore Convention, was held in this city to-day. W. A. Williams, of Worcester, and Jeremiah Gatchell, of Blackstone, were elected delegates. The Convention refused to entertain a motion to instruct the delegates to vote for Greeley.

MICHIGAN.

Young Chicago Thieves in Detroit—Not Guilty of Murder—Suit to Recover—Arson.

DETROIT, June 12.—A few days ago two boys were arrested here with over $1,000 cash in their possession. They said they had come from Chicago; that they were Roger Hogan and Edward Quinlan, and that they had taken the money from the saloon of the father of the latter on State street, and started out to see the world. To-day Quinlan came for the boys, and to-morrow he will take them back to Chicago. It appears that they stole $3,000 of Quinlan, but that another boy of Quinlan's recovered about half the amount, but could not secure his thieving brother, and he escaped with the remainder. The boys say they were robbed of several hundred dollars before they were captured.

The State Medical Society is in session at Grand Rapids to-day.

Eliza Gardner, keeper of a den of prostitution, who shot her man, George Wright, in May, as he was drunk and endeavoring to force his way into her house, was discharged by the jury of the charge of murder.

David Harbaugh, late Collector of Internal Revenue, has sued M. F. Dow, his late cashier, for $8,000, which he claims Dow, as cashier, received and failed to report.

J. M. Jones has been sent to the State Prison two years for an attempt to burn his store and stock of clothing at Lapeer, with a view to defrauding the insurance companies.

ILLINOIS.

St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railway Company's Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 12.—At the annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railway Company, held at the office of the Company in Jacksonville, this day, the following named persons were elected Directors of said Company for the ensuing year: Jno. J. Mitchell, Chas. D. Hodges, L. E. Worcester, Stephen Dunlap, Wm. G. Green, Henry T. Strawn, Josiah Sawyer, Nathaniel W. Green, Geo. Straub, T. B. Blackstone, John Crerar. At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors, held this afternoon, Geo. Straub, of Peoria, was re-elected President of the Company, and D. B. Howard, of Jacksonville, was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

LOWELL, Mass., June 12.—The seventeenth International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met to-day, and temporarily organized by the choice of H. A. Sherman, of Cleveland, O., for Chairman. Various Committees were appointed. The attendance is not large.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, as President, who declined, but, on urgent solicitation, accepted.

Among the Vice Presidents are W. H. Irving, of West Virginia; J. R. Watts, of Indiana; E. W. Chase, of Minnesota; Robert Windensall, of Nebraska; General Secretary, George D. Strout, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hutchins, of New Jersey, presented the sixth annual report of the Executive Committee, and also the report of Morse, one of the Agents of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Windensall read an account of the National Association.

Mr. Cheever, of Cincinnati, Chairman of the temporary Committee on Business, announced meetings for to-morrow morning.

A resolution, by unanimous consent, was introduced limiting time speaking on topics, the author to fifteen minutes, and all others to five.

Closed with prayer.

At the evening session, H. Thane Miller made a few remarks, and introduced Governor Washburne, who thanked the audience for the hearty welcome given him, and made an address, dwelling on the necessity of organizations of this kind to help the Christian ministry.

Mayor J. S. Peabody followed, and welcomed, in the most hearty manner, the delegates. He did not care to what creed they belonged. Let us not chastise Quakers or banish Baptists.

Charles W. Sleeper, President of the Association, gave an address of welcome. A hymn and social conference followed.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Clear and partially cloudy weather will prevail on Thursday over the Southern States, with light to fresh winds. Partially cloudy weather, winds veering to westerly and possible occasional areas of light rain over the New England States to-night, followed by clearing weather on Thursday. Clear weather for the Middle States very generally on Thursday, the wind backing to the southerly and easterly. Increasing cloudiness northwest of the Ohio Valley, with possibly threatening weather over the Northwest. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 12.—Cattle—Receipts to day, including reported arrivals, 745, making the supply for the week 5,797, or 341 cars. Market strong and buoyant, at 10 advance on yesterday's prices. Sales 583 Illinois steers, averaging 912 to 1,475 lbs, at $6.18@7.70; 229 Indiana steers, 981 to 1,316 lbs, $6.00@7.30; 64 Kentucky steers, 1,403 lbs, $7.40; 133 Ohio steers, 1,072 to 1,392 lbs, $6.30@7.30; 57 Missouri steers, 1,129 to 1,416 lbs, $6.00@6.80; 48 Michigan steers, 1,165 lbs, $6.30; 20 Indiana cows, 1,042 lbs, $4.75; 17 Buffalo stillers, 1,072 lbs, $6.25; 20 Texas steers, 903 lbs, $5.55.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 4,600. Market dull and heavy at $5.00@6.25. Sales 816 Indiana clipped, 91 lbs, at $6.00; 80 Ohio clipped, 70 to 88 lbs, at $5.00@5.10.

Hogs—Receipts to day, 900. Market slow, but steady, with a slight improvement over yesterday's prices. Sales 198 rough Missouri, 182 lbs, at $4.05; 118 Illinois, 232 lbs, at $4.25; 217 Illinois, 205 lbs, at $4.22½.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Committee on Pacific Railroads of the House made a report Monday upon the resolution of February 13, to investigate and report upon the actual condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The statement is voluminous, embracing all the evidence adduced before the Committee. The following is a brief synopsis:

There were no charges, of any kind whatsoever, made against the management of the Company, and, in order to meet the suggestions made in communications referred to the Committee or any of its members, as well as all questions of a general character, the Committee put interrogatories to the Company, which were answered under oath. The range of the inquiries was designed to cover the actual condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and to be exhaustive. The evidence shows that the affairs of the company are in a sound and clear condition thus far. The road has been constructed by contractors, to whom the work has been left, after public competitive bidding. No Director, officer, or engineer of the company has been in any way pecuniarily interested in the construction contracts, or the purchase of materials or supplies. The building of the road has progressed as rapidly as prudent financial management and the permanent interests of the road permitted. The work throughout is shown to be of the best quality. The iron is all of American manufacture, and from American ores. There will be in operation at the end of this year five hundred and seventeen miles of the main road. Surveys entirely across the Continent have developed an excellent route, with easy grades, and through a country of much average fertility. In addition to the portion already completed there is now under construction and preparing for contract, east and west of the Rocky mountains, 1,031 miles of track. Grading is in progress in Dakota and Washington Territories. The Company has examined, platted, appraised and prepared for market 1,378,800 acres of its lands in Minnesota and Washington Territory, at a cost of one cent per acre; and of these lands applications are on file for the purchase of 140,204 acres. The Company's policy is to sell its lands cheap to actual settlers. The lands are held by trustees as security for bonds sold by the Company, and no portion of the grant can be diverted from this purpose.

—A treaty, giving Germany working control over the Luxembourg railways, has been signed. The Germans stipulate never to make use of the roads for the transportation of warlike material in time of war.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The members of D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643, A. F. & A. M., are summoned to meet at their hall, 280 Milwaukee-av., on Thursday, June 13, at 11 a. m., sharp, to attend the funeral of Brother Charles Craemer.

JOHN VANT WOND, W. M.

ENOS W. SMITH, Secretary.

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Five acres on the Green Bay avenue, near Ravenswood, having a frontage of upwards of 660 feet on said avenue.

Five acres on the Western-av. Boulevard, one mile south of the Brighton House; a bargain.

310 feet on West Sixteenth st., close to Blue Island-av. and just outside of the fire limits; the property has the tracks of the C., B. & Q. R. R. and of the C. & N. W. R. R. in its rear; a splendid site for a manufacturing establishment.

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Forty acres at the intersection of Milwaukee-av. and Fullerton-av. This property has a large frontage on Milwaukee-av., Fullerton-av., California-av., and the Humboldt Park Boulevard, adjoins the Maplewood Subdivision, and is close to the station. It is one of the choicest tracts for a subdivision, &c., about Chicago, and will be sold on very easy terms.

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CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 30, 1872.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 350 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths.

The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.

The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts, which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 15th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.

For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq.

Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.

JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD ROWETT, Commissioners of Penitentiary.

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Mr. Wilkinson was for many years connected with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, also the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO. ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the funds of the Company, at this office, on and after the 24th day of June next.

In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of power for persons that ... have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of ... LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 1, Central Union Block, Chicago.

M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

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... claims against the LORILLARD and ... Insurance Companies. Apply to W. S. TROWBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Room 17 Mechanics' Building, Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

NORWAY.

The 51st Annual of the Norwegian Militia Festival on the 17th of July.

Under this heading, the Norwegian Lutheran pastor, Mr. C. H. Peterson, has published an interesting article in the Norwegian paper, *Scandinaven*, an abstract of which we publish below:

[illegible] ing the [illegible] years [illegible] has increased internally and [illegible] have been overthrown, then the realm that, notwithstanding its thousand years, has preserved the vigor of its growth and manhood, is entitled to generous attention.

Other societies usually solemnize the fiftieth or one-hundredth anniversary of their foundation; but the Society called the Kingdom of Norway solemnizes this year, not the one hundredth, but the one-thousandth anniversary of its foundation. What can, then, be more suitable than that the members of said society come together on such a remarkable day, to gather wisdom for the future by considering the past; and how suitable that we, as such an opportunity invite friends and neighbors to partake of our joy in the progress of our old fatherland, and of our hope of prosperity for it in the future.

Let us now consider the past and present of Norway, and see of what significance its Millenarian Festival is.

Norway became a united Kingdom one thousand years ago. Before that time there was established twenty-eight petty States, each one governed by a petty King. The great work of gathering all these petty States into one Kingdom was achieved by King Harald Haarfager, in the year 872. His father, King Halfdan, ruled in the southeastern part of Norway, and began the conquest of the neighboring petty States. The great Harald succeeded his father A. D. 863, and continued these conquests, until finally his victory in the great naval battle of Hafsefjord completed them, and then he became King of all Norway. Thus the Norwegians, in the ninth century, during a single reign, consummated a work which afterwards cost other European nations centuries of contention and bloodshed.

As King of the whole country, Harald wanted to found a powerful absolutism, and would have the land considered a property of the King; but this caused general dissatisfaction. A multitude of the inhabitants left the country and settled on Iceland. Hearing that his realm would be partly isolated by this emigration, King Harald was induced to institute more moderate measures, and, in the latter part of his long reign, he partly revived the former petty system by dividing his Kingdom between his many sons, though he all should be subject to as "Over-King" as the supreme ruler.

For such an "Over-King," Harald selected his son Erik; but, after Harald's death, Erik was deposed on account of his cruelty, he reigning only a short time; and the people chose Harald's youngest son, Haakon Athelstane, for their King. They battled against him, and Olaf was slain, 1030.

Shortly after this, the Norwegians repented of their rebellion against Olaf; they acknowledged him as a martyr, and put his corpse in a silver coffin, on the altar of the church in Throndjem, to which place pilgrimages were made not only from the north, but also from the south of Europe, and at various places, even at Constantinople, temples were erected to his memory.

Under King Magnus, the son of Olaf, the Norwegian realm consequently developed itself on the foundation laid by Olaf the Saint. Although the kingly office was hereditary, nobody could enter upon it except by solemn recognition of the people. When the people, convened, had examined the King's right of inheritance, and recognized it as being in proper order, then the people would adjudicate to him the rights to which he was entitled by law, whereupon he made an oath to vindicate the laws of the land and the rights of the people, and they swore to him obedience as his subjects.

But there was a clause in the Constitution providing for a division of the land between several Kings under one "Over-King," and this clause created disturbances, which continued for more than a hundred years, to the great detriment of the country. By the internal wars, the power of the people was weakened, while that of the King was extended. At last this clause in the Constitution was abolished, so that thereafter Norway should be governed but by one King at a time.

Haakon restored to the bordermen, or husbandmen, their allodial privileges, which were considered of great benefit, as they, in this privilege, saw the foundation of popular liberty and the acknowledgment that all authority in the State emanated from the people, and was executed by the King only in consequence of the rights transferred to him by the people. An instance of how strictly the Norwegians insisted on their rights, independent of the King, we have in the husbandman named Asbjorn of Medalaas, in attempting to establish the Christian religion in Norway, King Haakon had had recourse to what is considered unconstitutional means. At a session of the "Thing" (Legislature), in the year 956, Asbjorn stood up and declared that "They had elected Haakon to be their King upon the condition that freedom of religion and of conscience should be warranted to every man, and, if the King persisted in attempting to suppress this freedom, they would elect another King," adding, "And now, King! make thy choice!" This is one of the most striking instances of Parliamentary patriotism to be met with in the history of Europe; and such an instance a Norwegian gave in the midst of the tenth century.

King Haakon was considered a wise and good ruler; but, after his death, unruly and unlucky times fell to Norway for more than fifty years, until finally Olaf Haraldsson, afterward called the Saint, became King of Norway. He introduced Christianity as the religion of the land; but, in prosecution of this object, he exercised various cruelties, which procured him enemies.

About A. D. 1057 an important event in the history of the Scandinavian countries took place, namely: the union of the three Kingdoms—Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—under one sovereign. This union, however, was not cordial, and the successive Kings of the union cared less for the independence of Norway and the liberty of the Norwegians. The consequence of this was that Norway, although spoken of as "the twin-realm" of Denmark, gradually became subordinate to it, especially after A. D. 1660, when absolutism was introduced in Denmark. Thus it continued for about one hundred and fifty years, when, according to an arrangement of Foreign Powers, the union between Denmark and Norway was dissolved, in 1814. (Already, in 1539, Sweden had withdrawn from the union.) The Norwegians, when separated from Denmark, declared themselves an independent nation, framed a Constitution of their own, and chose their own King. A Swedish army then marched into Norway, while the English blockaded the Norwegian ports in order to starve the Norwegians into submission; the Norwegians to discharge their newly-elected King Christian, and, in his place, accept the Swedish King, Carl, as their King. Under the guarantee of England and other Powers, a union between Sweden and Norway was consummated, whereby Norway was recognized as an independent Kingdom, with its own Constitution, its own Legislature ("Storthing"), and its own laws,—only the Crowns being united, as then was the case of England and Hanover.

Many changes took place in Norway, which carried the people from Absolutism into Democracy. The old liberty of the people was restored. It was anew recognized that the power emanated from the people, and that the authority of the King was founded only upon the power transferred to him by the people. The Norwegian boldness of the days of Haraldson and Throndjem rotten, and one after another stood up in the "Thing," like Asbjorn of Medalhus, and spoke boldly in behalf of popular rights.

The King of Norway has one, and but one, but only a suspensive negative, till the law is passed by three successive "Storthings;" then no sanction of the King is necessary to make it a law. This Democratic element is the fundamental law of Norway obtained a remarkable application immediately after the union with Sweden, when both Chambers of the "Storthing" passed a motion to abolish nobility forever in Norway. This resolution was passed first in 1815, next in 1818, and for the third time in 1821. The King tried to prevent it by all means, and great irritation prevailed on both sides; but some Ambassadors of other Powers (especially the American) stepped forth as mediators, and to-day Norway is the only country which has a pure Democracy, with a Constitution that makes the country one of the freest in the world.

It was during the discussion of the motion for abolishing the nobility that a Norwegian nobleman, then a member of the "Storthing," ended his speech against the motion with these words: "And if it be not abolished, he would shake the dust off his feet and say to the mountains of Norway, "Farewell, farewell, farewell!" Whereto a witty Minister (also a member of the "Storthing") replied, "And the mountains of Norway will echo, 'Well, well, well!'" The whole "Storthing" laughed, and the motion to abolish was carried.

Under the Democratic Constitution of Norway, the country has developed itself in a remarkable degree, both spiritually and materially. Compared with its state in 1814, its progress is astonishing. In regard to Christian and secular enlightenment, the Norwegians stand in the front rank. The various sciences have been diligently developed, and found many talented and earnest cultivators in Norway. All the great inventions of the age are introduced there. The telegraph wires circles the whole country; a multitude of steamers navigate its lakes and fiords, and coasts, and extend their routes even to America; many railways have been built, and many more are projected in the near future. Its commerce and navigation are extended to the farthest regions of the earth. Its commercial fleet is one of the greatest in the world; and its sailors are renowned everywhere as worthy descendants of the old Vikings.

They may serve to show how Norway has been benefited by its liberation, and by its union with Sweden in 1814; and we may consider that, when this liberation and union have produced such great blessings, then also the liberation from the tyranny of petty Kings, and the union of the various provinces, which took place a thousand years ago, were also a blessing to this country at that time. And, although our ancestors had to undergo many tribulations and trials during the thousand years still the people have, in the long school of experience, learned [illegible]

The people of Norway ha[illegible] ...stowed upon [illegible]

Universary [illegible] their joy, [illegible] by their co[illegible] also for [illegible] by the good [illegible] God the [illegible] He the[illegible]

God is good: His mercy is everlasting, and His breath endureth to all generations.

The editor of the *Scandinaven* calls the special attention of its readers to the above article, and announces that the Norwegians in Chicago will commemorate this anniversary by a great festival in this city, on the 16th of July, and that the Rev. C. L. P. Peterson, the author of the article, is, by the Committee of Arrangements, selected to deliver the oration on that day, on which occasion the editor congratulates his countrymen.

PERSONAL.

Attorney General Williams has promised 1,000 offices in Oregon.

Colonel and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte will summer at Newport.

The Rev. Anson G. Chester is called to the Presbyterian Church and $3,000 salary at Corning, New York.

—There's one more chance for Colfax. It is now rumored that he can have Schenck's place by saying the word.

—It is said that Greeley once charged Gerrit Smith $500 for inserting a speech in the *Tribune*. Gerrit is for Grant.

—The Rev. Dr. Brech has resigned the rectorship of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio, to take effect the 1st of October.

—The Hon. S. R. Mallory, ex-Secretary of the ex-Confederate States Navy, is writing a tale for boys entitled, "The Cruise of the Water Witch."

—A Vermont paper says that there is a woman in that State who prints "patent insides" for ten country journals on condition that all of them shall hoist the Greeley flag.

—It is stated that several women, who formerly belonged to the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Curtis, of Baltimore, have followed him into the Church of Rome. Most of them were of Methodist families, who went through Episcopacy to Rome.

—Colonel Dorus M. Fox, of Michigan, who has published a paper called *The Present Age* for several years, devoted to the propagation of Spiritualism, has just merged it in Theodore Tilton's *Golden Age*, and connected himself with that journal.

—The residences of the new Methodist Bishops, chosen at the recent Brooklyn Conference, are as follows: Bishop Bowman, St. Louis; Harris, Chicago; Foster, Cincinnati; Wiley, Boston; Merrill, St. Paul; Andrews, Omaha; Haven, Atlanta; Peck, San Francisco.

—Josephine Mansfield has recommenced walking down Broadway regularly, and receives frequent notices from the New York press, wherein her costume and appearance are sagely commented upon. She is said to be somewhat thin, but still possesses good looks enough to set three or four women up in business.

—Mrs. Catharine Marsh, who was tried in Baltimore last year for the murder of her four children, and pronounced insane, is now confined in an asylum at New Mount Hope, several miles from Baltimore. Although only 29 years of age, her hair, since the tragedy, has turned completely white.

—The Rev. Newman Hall has been to Vesuvius with Brother Cuyler. He looked down a fissure where could be seen the fiery lava, still in motion underneath. It reminded him very much of a heater, with blackness instead of whiteness, and blasting heat instead of bitter cold. The heat equaled the hottest chamber of a Turkish bath. Mr. Hall even reached the edge of the cone, and, lying flat, looked into the abyss beneath. The scene was "horribly fascinating," but continual crashes warned the guide to withdraw, which they did, running down the cone in twelve minutes, whilst it had taken two hours to mount.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The late storm did $50 000 damage in Morgan County; $10,000 in Green County, etc.

—Through the counties of Washington, Perry, Jackson, Union, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, and White, wheat is backward, but is heading out finely and will be an average crop. There will be no scourge fair crop in that part of the State.

WISCONSIN.

The Geneva Lake *Herald* says:

Probably, before next season, as many as the hundreds of thousands—if not millions—will be running in our lake; a few of the flies have made their appearance.

—Surveys for a railroad have been made from LaCrosse to Black River Falls, 48 miles, and will be continued to Neillsville.

—The LaCrosse *Republican* says:

Farmers from the country report corn as looking splendidly; that wheat, oats, rye, and barley never promised better.

—Fred. Miller, who left LaCrosse May 12, for Sioux City, with $1,000, has not since been heard from, and a Burlington paper of date a few days subsequent to the time he was known to be there, says that the body of a well-dressed German was found in the river near there, with side pocket ripped open and marks of violence on the body.

—One Snowden, who left a wife and children in Beaver Dam, has eloped with the widow Rigo, who leaves six children in Royalton, Waupaca County.

—A boy named McCauley living in Viroqua, aged 12 years, got into a quarrel with a boy about the same age, and swore he would shoot him the first opportunity; so last Thursday McCauley called his victim to the woods near town and shot him with a pistol. The wounded boy only lived long enough to give the name of his slayer.

INDIANA.

The crops along the line of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway are looking splendid, and the prospect gives promise of a large yield of wheat this year.

—The New Albany *Ledger* establishment has passed to the ownership of C. F. Merrill and C. R. Moter, and R. T. L. Matthews, the proprietor of a week, will join his brother in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

MICHIGAN.

The Grand Rapids City Fathers issued last month 68 saloon licenses.

—Three acres on Woodward avenue, Detroit, bought for $3 000 three years ago, sold this week for $13,500.

MINNESOTA.

E. B. Chambers, a Chicago "typo," prints the *Red River Gazette* at Glyndon, where the Pembina Branch crosses the Northern Pacific Railroad.

—The Wells (Faribault County) *Atlas* says:

They say THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is losing its circulation, yet a relief was raised for that paper in this village in just one hour.

—The Rev. J. A. Fowle, of Ashtabula, Ohio, has been called to the Congregational Church at Northfield.

MISSOURI.

Samuel McKee, the young Kentucky blood, who bucked away $2 250 at faro, in St. Louis, has used to recover from the gamblers.

—The St. Louis *Times* says: Messrs. McKee and Houser have decided upon adopting the *Globe* as the name of their new morning paper, which is promised in a few weeks. Mr. Houser returned from the East on Sunday, where, he informed our reporter, he had purchased a Hoe four cylinder and a Bullock press. The office of publication will be the Finn building, on Third street, just below the *Globe* office. McKee is still in New York, looking up editorial and other talent for the conduct of his paper. The *Democrat* must look to its laurels.

—Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, has appointed Messrs. John G. Priest, Jas. O. Broadhead, Henry Overstolz, Elon G. Smith, and M. H. Phelan as members of the commission to revise and amend the city charter.

A Serious Nuisance.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The attention of Captain French is called to a serious nuisance existing in a part of the city of which he is supposed to have the surveillance.

I allude to part of West Washington, Clinton, and Jefferson streets, where the sidewalks and a great deal of the roadways are obstructed by lumber, iron, mill-stones, wagons, and machinery.

Without wishing to interfere with manufacturers (to whom Chicago owes so much of its prosperity) when they keep within bounds, I do not see why the public in general are to be inconvenienced and put to great risk because a few individuals have not room enough to carry on their business inside their own premises.

The street should not be turned into a lumber-yard, and foot-passengers' lives ought not to be endangered so frequently as they are by the hoisting of iron over the sidewalk to the high stories of machine shops. About a fortnight since, while such work was in progress, the band gave way, and about 500 weight of boiler iron fell from near the second story just as a lady was passing; luckily, no one was hurt.

Sunday, June 13. I. G. H.

—The wife of Frank Watts, of Fitchburg, Mass., having eloped with her husband's uncle, John Smart, a few days since, the couple were traced to Albany, N. Y., and the wife persuaded to return home with her husband. Watts is awaiting a warrant from home to arrest Smart, who is a widower with eleven children.

THE LOGAN COUNTY (O.) TORNADO.

[illegible] Correspondent to the Towns of [illegible] Corners, the forces about [illegible] Corners, the [illegible] Bellefontaine, the C., C., C. & I. Railroad runs through both, as does also the Great Miami River. Quincy has a population of 600. De Graff of 841. The line of the tornado, in Logan and Champaign Counties, ranged from [illegible] and Township. Yesterday afternoon a desolating whirlwind passed through them, as terrible in its effects as it was sudden in the coming. It marked its path with destruction and death. Pleasant homes were swept away, buildings that were considered substantial and firmly founded, were moved from the foundation, or shattered to atoms, and others still left, recked that with the earth many persons were injured, and at least three were killed. In less than half an hour, where all had been peace, prosperity, and abundance, reigned devastation, gloom, suffering and death.

All day Saturday the air had been close and sultry. It was like a "dog day" of unbearable heat. The lowing cattle, panting and those who were weather-wise prophesied short showers before nightfall. But as the day grew no signs of showers came. The sun continued to shine, and the heat increased with its midsummer intensity. Thus the hours went by, and all were looking for a night hard to bear. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon a dark cloud was observed in the southwest, which gathered and blackness with awful rapidity. The wind, which had died away a short time before, began to blow once more, and with new violence. A spectator on the face of the country, sweeping trees and driving huge columns of dust before it. But this was only the courier that the tornado sent in advance to announce its approach. Its only object was to cause people to close their doors and windows, to keep the dust from filling their houses. How little did they think of the devastation so soon to be wrought.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the whirlwind formed, or sounded the earth, at half-past 5, about five miles south west of Quincy. There is no need to dwell, for the sake of rhetorical effect, on what followed. Let me simply say that the tornado made its mark at the very first. The largest forest trees were twisted up by the roots. The force of the wind even penetrated the earth, literally uprooting weeds and grass. Fences were blown down, and general ruin wrought.

So rapid was the movement, that Quincy was reached in a few minutes,—some say five, and through the village it made its way at once, taking it length-wise, and making a clean, broad path, from 100 to 120 feet wide. Some fifty or sixty dwellings and stores, two churches, and, perhaps, as many more shops, stables, and outbuildings, were either unroofed or blown entirely away from foundations, utterly ruined. Messrs. John Holmes and David Rutherford, old and trustworthy citizens, to whom your correspondent is indebted for many favors, say the air was so thick with flying timbers, rails, limbs of trees, boards, and scantling. Even fence posts were torn up by the irresistible fury of the wind. The air was full, too, of furniture, roofs, and weatherboarding, lath and plaster. Stone were hurled hither and thither, as if they were of no weight. A heavy parlor stove was found in the town which it is supposed came from a house west of the village. A lady was crushed under it and died to-day.

The wounded are as follows: Mrs. Glick, head and leg hurt, since died. John Chambers and two children, all seriously injured. Another daughter (Mrs. Glick) was killed. Joel Chambers, son of above, arm broken, and otherwise severely injured. William Johnson, injured internally and, it is feared, fatally. John R. Webb, injured in the head, and internally; dangerously. Mrs. Daniel Cook, broken arm, and otherwise hurt. Two of her children seriously and one slightly injured. Mrs. E. R. Harvey and two of her children cut and bruised; not fatal. Wm. Kinney, leg broken; dangerously wounded, and others still reported

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AN EPISTLE TO THE BLACKS.

What the Original Abolitionist of Kentucky Has to Say to the Colored People.

Letter from the Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

BLOOMFIELD, Ky., May 30, 1872.

To Hon. Cassius M. Clay, White Hall, Madison County, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: Nothing short of the complexity of political affairs in our beloved country could ever have induced me to force myself upon your notice. The complexity referred to is unequivocally better understood by you than is either comprehended or can hope to be explained by me. Knowing you to be in friendship with the Liberal movement, and having seen a statement in the *Courier-Journal* to the effect that you would speak at several points in the State during the pending campaign on the living issues of the day, I concluded to write to you. Doubtless you have more influence with the blacks than any man in the State.

But there are three or four points that it would be well to notice.

First—All of the colored men do not know the antecedents of the great Abolitionist of Kentucky, due to the fact that they have ever been kept, as far as it was possible to keep them, in total ignorance of the names as well as deeds of the advocates of their freedom. However, there are some who have heard of the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, and are eager to learn his views of the political situation.

Second—Most of the colored people (outside of the cities and large towns) are not aware that they have any true friends but those men who were made prominent by the war—a very sad mistake; hence the adherence of many of them to Grantism because Mr. Greeley is not generally known among them.

Third—A large per cent of the black people can't understand what political emergency has transpired to cause their former masters to vote for Horace Greeley, who, as the whites tell them, is one of the best friends they ever had. They are not slow to discredit the statement, and think it a cunningly devised trick to get them to vote for a Democrat by calling him an Abolitionist. And so they unwisely conclude that they will only vote the right way when they vote contrary to the way their Democratic friends vote; a bit of absurdity, I think.

Fourth—They can't comprehend the meaning of the words, "centralization," "official corruption," or "*habeas corpus* suspension," all of which is pregnant with strife and trouble. Many of them are extremely credulous, and in many instances all that is necessary to cause them to vote for Grant is to tell them that he was Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces during the late war (as if the war wasn't over), and they will let Sumner, Garrison (who has made a fool of himself), Phillips, and Horace Greely, all slip through their fingers. This is bad.

Your purpose of canvassing the State will, however, in a great measure remedy this evil. But there are many small towns, such as this one, where the time for canvassing nor the number of voters in them will admit of your speaking. I would, therefore, as being deeply interested in the Liberal movement, and entirely committed to Mr. Greeley, also feeling that you and I are engaged in common cause for the prosperity of our beloved land and glorious institutions, ask a condescension of you. Please give me your views of the duty of colored men.

I am no politician, but I feel that there is a debt of gratitude that every black man owes to Mr. Greeley, and will work incessantly for his election in November. I would be gratified beyond expression if my race here in Nelson County could hear you. ..... They well might rejoice to hear the voice that has often been raised in their defence, and see the great and good Hon. C. M. Clay and hear his voice urging them to flock to the standard of liberty, the sovereignty of the States, and redeem our institutions from the menaces of a military chieftain.

An answer will oblige your obedient servant, ANDREW J. CHAMBERS.

WHITE HALL, Ky., June 2, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 30th ult. is just received. I am preparing my speech for to-morrow to be made at Nicholasville, principally for our colored voters, so I can but briefly reply to your interesting letter. For this purpose I declined an invitation to speak at the great ratification meeting of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, which also takes place to-morrow, the 3d inst., at Cooper Institute, in New York. I am gratified to hear from you, or any colored man, having devoted so much of my lifetime to the liberation of and the advancement of the blacks, that they have, perhaps, become a sort of "hobby" to me. The present great ("Radical") party, as Sumner (whose late speech as telegraphed I send you) terms them, is like the Yankee's knife with a new blade and a new handle, so that almost nothing of it is left but the name. So far as the colored Americans are concerned, they owe nothing to the Grant Republicans. It was the old "liberation" element of the Cincinnati Liberal Republicans who achieved their liberty and established their rights forever in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments of the Constitution. And Sumner, who denounced Grant as "the chief Ku-Klux" for attempting to destroy, by illegally interfering with San Domingo and Hayti, the two black nations of that island, was the most efficient friend the colored people had in all their past days of legislation. When we elected Lincoln we were in a minority, Bell and Everett, Douglas and Breckinridge carrying a majority of the votes. So at the end of Lincoln's term, although he had been re-elected, we were not sure that we had a majority of the people for equal rights to all, so we unhappily took Grant, a life-long Democrat, and hater of the abolitionists, who, after the discussion of the rights of men for thirty years, in 1856 voted for that old enemy of justice, James Buchanan, for President, who saw blood shed in Kansas and the civil war begun to establish slavery forever, and aided and abetted it. It seems Grant did not vote for Lincoln; perhaps too drunk to vote. As soon as he was made President he put the son of Stephen A. Douglas, the most powerful of our enemies, in the most confidential place as his Private Secretary. And went on neglecting our old friends who had fought the good fight and achieved victory, to put in office our enemies and eleventh hour men to their exclusion, and now he has fallen into the hands of the worst men in the nation, Hamilton Fish, O. P. Morton, Ben. Butler, and Simon Cameron, none of whom were ever Republicans; and an eleventh-hour man is holding the highest office in the gift of the President (Secretary of State), voting in 1868 for Hoffman, a Democrat, for Governor of New York, years after the war, who aids Spain to keep the blacks of Cuba in slavery, and whose son-in-law, Sidney Webster, is the paid attorney and hireling of the Spanish King to keep up slavery and the slave trade in Cuba.

Now Greeley is the life-long friend of the blacks, and has done as much as any living man to achieve their liberty, the New York *Tribune* defending at New York my movement in favor of liberty to all, while the New York *Herald*, Grant's paper, was doing all it could to have me murdered by a mob; I being shot and stabbed to the lungs at several times, and only escaped by the providence of God. Greeley is also in favor of San Domingo and Hayti's liberty, and the liberty of the blacks in Cuba, which Grant & Co. are doing their best to destroy. B. Gratz Brown is also a life-long friend of the slave; a convert of my sentiments in Kentucky, he went to Missouri and joined the free-soil Benton party, who wanted every man in the Territories free, and who, during the war, was a Unionist, and for the liberty of all. And yet Frederick Douglass, a half white man, who got a small office from Grant, but whom Grant refused to invite to his table with the other San Domingo Commissioners, denounces Greeley and Brown as though they were pirates. By the Fourteenth Amendment, a large number of the leaders of the Rebellion were made incapable of holding office. These Brown and Greeley and the Cincinnati Convention want pardoned, as they now are willing to give the blacks all their rights; "liberty of all before the law," as our Cincinnati Platform has it.

The Grant men, to keep in office, are playing the part of the monkey, who took the cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. They seem bent on keeping up the strife between the blacks and whites that they may keep in office, and after awhile, when the blacks are ruined in property and character, they will fly with their ill-gotten gains, and leave them to the vengeance of the whites of the nation, whom the Radical party would have made their eternal enemies.

First—Now the whole matter is, that we are now, we think, strong enough to elect, by the assistance of the Democrats, an old friend of the blacks to the Presidency, and the blacks, in gratitude, ought to do it.

Second—There are 40,000,000 of whites in the Union, and, say, about 5,000,000 blacks, or about eight whites to one black. Now, the whites are too strong in arms and in votes for the blacks, who are, therefore, dependent on the whites for their good will, magnanimity and justice for their rights and liberties. Now we don't think it good policy for the blacks with the Grant party to keep up abuse and strife, till the whites shall learn to hate the blacks, for the weakest must at last go under.

Third—Now, therefore, when the blacks will have all their rights admitted by Greeley and the Democrats, I, as their life-long friend, beg them to accept the offer. Go for Greeley, amnesty and equal rights to all. "Let not the sun go down on your wrath!"

Fourth—Suppose you will not be persuaded, and you go with the Grant men and you are beaten, the National Government goes into the hands of your enemies. Where are you? In the hands of the Philistines. I have not the time now to discuss "centralization," "official corruption" and "*habeas corpus* suspension" further than to say that these usurpations affect us (the whites) as well as the blacks, and if allowed will take away the liberty of all. To suspend the writ of "*habeas corpus*" as Grant is doing, places the life, liberty, and property of every man without trial by jury or having witnesses brought face to face with the accused or counsel in defence, at the will of one man—Grant. To-day he may use that power to save some black man from the violence of lawless men, but to-morrow, should parties change, another President may use the same power (by precedent made just) to destroy the liberty of any black man in the South. In a word, we would place your liberties upon the great and good will of all parties and eternal justice. Grant & Co. would join you to a falling party, and their fate you share. "They who draw the sword shall perish by the sword." Be wise now, while it is to-day. Turn ye—why will ye die? Your friend, C. M. CLAY.

To A. J. CHAMBERS, Esq.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 12.

The call of the Comptroller for a statement from the National Banks, showing their condition on the evening of the 10th, will probably show that the deposits of the banks of this city, at least, were never so large before. Their loans also are high, but not in proportion to their deposits, and the majority of the leading banks have more surplus funds at their command than usual, a fact which partly accounts for the facility with which the various corners in oats and wheat have been run, and the price of corn sustained, notwithstanding the well-known fact of the large amounts of the latter in the country to come forward yet. Now that the bank statement is passed, the banks will probably be even more desirous than ever of making their money earn something, and will indirectly encourage the present bull movement in oats and wheat. Both of these kinds of grain are already considerably above the legitimate prices they would bear if the market were free from manipulation, and have been so for two months, but it is believed that one or two prominent banks are already interested to so considerable an extent in sustaining different bull operators in corn, oats, and wheat, that they will extend very liberal aid to their movements for the next few weeks, and, notwithstanding that prices are from 10 to 20 per cent higher than they should be, it is not improbable they will be higher before they are lower.

Chicago is just now almost the only field of active speculation and manipulation of markets. The New York stock market, one of the "native wilds" of bulls and bears, is, for the present, rather quiet. The heats of summer have come on, and the speculators are off for the watering places, so that, notwithstanding the abundance of money there, the market for stocks is likely to be dull for some weeks. Prices, however, have generally worked down from the high figures of two months ago, and as the earnings of railroads generally, and especially the Western roads, have been large during the spring, and will be large throughout this year, there will be the usual revivals of speculation and prices towards fall.

New York exchange in this market is firmer, though somewhat irregular in price, selling between banks to-day at from 50c per $1,000 discount, up to par. Banks here have sold a good deal to St. Louis bankers at par, within a day or two, and the country banks are ordering liberal remittances of New York exchange, showing that money is abundant in the country, and that banks there are sending a portion of their surplus funds to New York, for the sake of the interest allowed on deposits there as well as here.

Movements of currency toward the country from this city are light.

BANKRUPT INSURANCE COMPANY FUNDS.

It is a subject of remark that the funds of all the bankrupt Illinois insurance companies, amounting in the aggregate to over $1,000,000, have been deposited in Mr. Scammon's Mechanics' National Bank, under an old order of the United States District Court, which has always been regarded by the public as a partial and unfair discrimination on the part of the Court in favor of one institution. Assignees in bankruptcy give bonds and while the Court has the right to demand that the place of deposit of the funds of the bankrupt corporation shall meet its approval, the order of the Court in this respect is a slight upon the financial integrity of all other banks in the city. Probably none, however, have more trust in the fund than the Marine Company, into which these funds are popularly supposed to gravitate, under Mr. Scammon's influence. It seems not inappropriate to query, in this connection, whether Mr. Scammon pays more interest than the other banks, or whether he pays any.

THE NEW YORK & CHICAGO AIR LINE.

Organizations for the construction of this road have now been effected in both Ohio and Indiana, though none yet in Pennsylvania or New Jersey, through which it is proposed to run on as near an air line as practicable. The Indiana and Ohio organizations have surveyed two routes through those States, and will adopt the one on which they meet with the most liberal offers of local aid. One route begins at Lake Station at the western line of Indiana and runs thence through Albion, Auburn, Defiance, Tiffin, Akron, and Youngstown to the eastern line of Ohio. The other route runs from Lake Station through Goshen and Lagrange, Indiana, and Bryan, Napoleon, Bowling Green, Monroeville, Medina and Akron in Ohio, to the same point on the east line of Ohio as the first mentioned line. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey it is contemplated to consolidate with some of the short lines of road already running there, so that the extent of new mileage to be built east of Ohio will be comparatively small, though negotiations for such consolidations have not been brought to anything definite yet. The promoters and corporators of the new company, so far organized are A. Taylor, J. Albin, of Chicago, T. Snell, of Clinton, Ill., J. T. Snell, L. A. Hall, J. T. Salter, and J. C. Prescott.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119½	120¼
5-20s of '62	114½	114¾
5-20s of '64	114¾	115
5-20s of '65	115¼	115½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¾	117
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117	117¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117	117¼
10-40s	111¼	111¾
United States new 5 per cents	111¼	...
United States currency 6s	114¼	114¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	100 and int.	
Illinois County and Town 10s	95 @ 98	
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109½@109¾@110	110¼@110½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, June 12.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 29, in Prussing's s e ¼ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated June 10; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 72, in Block 14, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 7; consideration, $1,500.

Townsend st, 160 ft n of Elm st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 25; consideration, $1,525.

Von Horn st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 24x124 ft, dated June 6; consideration, $500.

Evans st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 24x124 ft, dated June 6; consideration, $525.

Evans st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 24x124 ft, dated June 6; consideration, $525.

West Polk st, s w corner of Leavitt st, 5 acres, dated June 3; consideration, $30,000.

Same transfer as above, dated May 4; consideration, $27,000.

Lot 6, of Lot 149, in Butterfield's Addition, dated May 27; consideration, $2,000.

The premises No. 326 West Randolph st, dated March 7; consideration, $8,000.

South Western av, 78 ft n e of Robey st, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated April 10; consideration, $1,250.

Hermitage av, n w corner of Van Buren st, e f, 144 ft to alley, dated June 7; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 9, in Block 10, Ogden's Addition, dated June 12; consideration, $3,400.

Michigan av, north of and near Twenty-fifth st, w f, 16 10-12x112½ ft, dated May 6; consideration, $13,000.

Lots 2 and 3, of Lot 4, in Block 19, Original Town, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $53,000.

North Dearborn st, 75 ft n of Schiller st, e f, 25x149 ft, dated June 1; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 5, of Lot 4 of Ogden's Lots 5 to 8 etc., of Ogden's n e ¼ Sec 24, 39, 13, dated June 10; consideration, $700.

Temple st, bet Chicago av and Second st, w f, 24x92 ft, dated March 24; consideration, $750.

Diller st, bet Hubbard and Indiana sts, e f, 26 ft to alley, dated June 11; consideration, $1,400.

West Harrison st, bet Southwestern av and Lincoln st, n f, 144 4-10x100 and 120 ft, with 54 ft on Southwestern av, dated April 6; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 2, in Block 21, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated March 30; consideration, $6,100.

Lots 1 to 12 Lombard's north part of Lot 75, of Block 1, of Hamilton's s w ¼ Section 18, 39, 14, dated May 18; consideration, $25,000.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 13, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated May 18; consideration, $1,750.

Lots 1 to 6 and 8 to 11, in n ½ Block 12, same Sec, dated May 18; consideration, $14,750.

Lots 86 to 89 in Block 32, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated May 18; consideration, $8,000.

West Chicago av, bet Lincoln and Robey sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 10; consideration, $1,600.

Prairie av, near s e corner of Thirty-second st, w f, 115 ft to alley, dated April 8; consideration, $11,100.

Same transfer as above, dated June 12; consideration, $11,200.

Michigan av, 160 ft n of Peck court, e f, 30x165 ft, dated May 27; consideration, $32,000.

Lot 11 and e ½ 10, on n w cor of Canal and Jackson sts, dated May 27; consideration, $40,000.

Lot 12 and s ½ Lot 9, on n e cor of Clinton and Jackson sts, dated May 27; consideration, $34,000.

Lots on Ashland av, bet Monroe and Adams sts, e f, dated May 29; consideration, $12,500.

Lots 40 to 42, being e f on Forrest av, bet Thirty-seventh and Ames sts, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $9,000.

Lots 43 to 45 adjoining above, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $9,000.

The premises No. 544 Washington av, dated June 8; consideration, $4,000.

Michigan av, s of Twenty-eighth st, e f, 27x175 ft, dated April 29; consideration, $16,000.

Lot 21, in Block 8, of s w qr Section 20, 39, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $1,500.

Indiana av, 49 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x166 7-10 feet, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $3,500.

Same transfer as above, dated April 29; consideration, $3,700.

Fourth av, between Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated June 12; consideration, $6,000.

Emerald av, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 31; consideration, $1,600.

West Chicago av, between Samuel and Wood sts, s f, 30 ft to alley, dated May 17; consideration, $1,600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 15, in Block 4, in Shimps' second subdivision in s e ¼ Section 9, 38, 14, dated June 4; consideration, $840.

Lots 1 to 5 and 20 to 24, in Block 53, Hyde Park, dated May 24; consideration, $40,000.

Lots 1 to 4 in Block 27, of Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated June 10; consideration, $5,500.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 12.—We note the following engagements: To Buffalo—Prop Java, oats at 5c; steamship Raleigh and bark Golden West, corn at 5c. To Port Colborne—George H. Wand, corn (yesterday p. m.) at 7½c. To Collingwood—Brig Mechanic, (yesterday p. m.) corn at 6c; Schr James Garrett, corn, at 6c. To Kingston—Schr Havana, corn at 13c. From Milwaukee to Buffalo—M. I. Wilcox, wheat at 5c.

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—Grain freights are more active but a shade easier, and rates are quotable at 4½c for corn and 5c for wheat to Buffalo, and 13½c to Oswego. Engagements since our last include the following: To Buffalo—Bark Francis Palms, wheat at 5c; prop Mayflower, rye and corn at 5c. To Oswego—Schr J. S. Richards, wheat at 13c.

EAST SAGINAW, June 10.—There is an improved feeling among carriers, owing to the better rates and some accumulations on the docks since the mills all got to running. The rates for lumber are $3.50 to Buffalo and Tonawanda.

BUFFALO, June 10.—Rates firm. Charters reported: Schooner Lydia Case, coal to Racine at 90c per ton free; schooner Lucy J. Clark, coal to Chicago at 75c per ton free; schooner City of the Straits, same; schooner Columbian, same.

DETROIT, June 10.—No grain carriers are asked for. Coarse stuffs are offering largely and tonnage gets scarcer daily. Rates are consequently very strong. Charters: Scow H. S. Hyde, telegraph poles, Wild Fowl Bay to Detroit, at 30c for poles and 2c on posts, on the rail; scow E. H. Kahe, pipe staves, Detroit to Buffalo, terms not made known. Steam barge, lumber, St. Clair to Sandusky, at $1.50 per m, and a cargo of coal back to Detroit, at 60c, free in and out.

BAY CITY, June 10.—Barge Ottawa, East Tawas to Cleveland, lumber, at $3. Barge Mary Birkhead, East Saginaw to Cleveland, lumber, at $3. Prop J S Eastbrook, Bay City to Toledo, lumber, at $2.50. Prop Birkhead, lumber from Bay City to Cleveland, $2.50; salt at p t. Freight to Ohio ports from East Saginaw are $3.75@4.00; to Buffalo and Tonawanda, $3.75@4.00. From Bay City to Ohio ports freights are firm at $2.50, and to Buffalo and Tonawanda $3.25@3.37.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 12.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	6,184	4,916	13,805	6,235
Wheat, bu	17,120	59,450	50,460	67,321
Corn, bu	211,000	266,881	194,638	183,491
Oats, bu	159,542	27,424	87,167	42,456
Rye, bu	627	2,424	2,696	300
Barley, bu	2,590	795	2,425	....
Grass seed, lbs	11,800	1,760	18,600	....
Flax seed, lbs	10,500	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	8,700	32,900	1,488	....
Cured meats, lbs	151,940	227,810	312,720	157,610
Beef, brls	17	....	35	....
Pork, brls	....	....	1,547	870
Lard, lbs	8,520	20,680	281,470	73,180
Tallow, lbs	13,870	21,300	30,000	36,000
Butter, lbs	76,800	37,132	34,520	52,660
Live hogs, No	12,294	8,160	6,391	7,899
Cattle, No	3,478	2,705	1,891	1,750
Sheep, No	290	808	....	205
Hides, lbs	58,680	79,545	82,700	61,500
Highwines, brls	114	268	222	208
Wool, lbs	368,609	69,385	83,478	35,010
Potatoes, bu	5,564	1,938	740	1,040
Lumber, m	8,736	7,466	1,806	1,871
Shingles, m	2,047	6,605	1,808	1,834
Lath, m	953	338	260	262
Salt, brls	3,400	4,365	1,255	1,038

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,419 bu corn; 225 bu rye; 445 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 83 cars wheat; 302 cars and 22,300 bu corn; 102 cars and 11,300 bu oats; 2 cars rye. Total, (629 cars) 314,000 bu.

The leading grain markets were strong to-day, and the general condition was one of fair activity, with few important changes in prices. The movement of produce was steady, shipments being rather slower, while advices from the country show that immense quantities of grain are waiting to come in; but this depressing influence was counteracted by fears of poor crops this year. The leading feature at present is the fact that parties who buy grain to ship can procure it at less prices than those who buy to hold have to pay for it. The difference is generally understood to be "storage off." There was a satisfactory business doing in the grocery market. The demand, though chiefly in the shape of orders, from interior merchants, was large for the season, and all staple goods as well as most side articles were firmly held at former prices. There is an increasing demand for sugars, and prices are stronger, the tendency being upward. Coffees are also exceedingly firm, though no decided advance is looked for at present. The dry goods trade was only moderately active, though the movement was larger than is usually witnessed at this season of the year. Prices were firm; especially so for standard cottons, which, compared with the price of the raw material, are too low. There was a liberal inquiry for butter, both on local and shipping account, and former prices were fully maintained. Strictly choice dairy sells at 18@20c, while the poorer sorts are salable at 7@15c. Grain bags were quoted active, with prices firm and advancing. We now quote Stark at 40c; Ludlow at 39c; Grahamton at 38½c; Lewiston at 38c, and Royal River at 37c. The coal trade was dull at $8.00 for Lackawanna; $9.00 for Erie, and at $9.00 for Wilmington. No change was reported in the market for hay, hides, and leather. Oils, paints, and colors continue active at the quoted prices. In the market for lumber at the yards the demand is of a moderate character, but, for common descriptions, prices were not so firm, owing to large arrivals. Hard wood lumber is quiet but firm. Metals and tinners' stock and iron were in fair inquiry at yesterday's ruling prices. Salt was steady and firm, principally upon the basis of $1.50 rates. Naval stores and wool were dull, an easy feeling prevailed. Building materials were active and firmer. The markets for poultry, potatoes, and eggs were fairly active at former quotations. Cooperage continues dull and easy.

The advance notes of a coming storm are heard in the oats corner. The party who has been attempting to gain control of the oat market has taken the position that he cannot be compelled to accept tenders of oats stored in other houses than those heretofore called "regular," even though the receipts be issued by the old firms of warehousemen, and the oats delivered from the old warehouses. A receipt was refused to-day for oats stored in the freight depot of the Northwestern Road. It is understood that the matter will be brought before the Board of Directors, but the difficulty probably will not end there. The position is a desperate one; it is "either make or break."

It is very probable that no action that can be taken by the Board of Trade can prevent the oat matter from ending in a snarl, but the Board can set its foot down in such a way as to prevent such snarls in future. It is, however, exceedingly doubtful if it will do this. There is so much of the speculative element in the Board that the men who look at the matter in its public aspect are in a minority. The greater number seem disposed to stick up for the regulations that will allow them all in turn a chance to make money by the turn of the screw, and hope that their turn will come some time, though the course of events may be against them now.

It is urged that if a lot of men choose to get together, and lay down certain rules for a game of either chance or skill, they have a perfect right to bind themselves, individually, to abide by those rules, and to expel any one of their number from the band who shall fail to live up to the bargain; and perhaps the outside world has no right to interfere with them, so long as they do not interfere with the outside world. But if this statement be accepted, those dealers in corners, and the men who uphold the rules that make corners possible, are amenable to the grave charge of blocking the wheels of commerce, and thus working great injury to innocent parties. If the Chicago Board of Trade be really a body of men *representing* the commercial interests of the Northwest, they owe it to their constituents, not less than to themselves, to see that they uphold no system that tends to foster corners in grain.

The corner-stone of the whole system is the warehouse monopoly, which still exists as intact as before the adoption of the new Constitution of this State, and the subsequent legislation on this topic. It exists because the Board of Trade has hitherto practically upheld it by justifying parties who refuse to receive as regular any receipts for grain issued by other than the members of the warehouse combination, though those men may be members of the Board of Trade, and in first-class standing. It is true that the Board took action last week, looking toward the abolition of this monopoly, but we hear that there is danger of that action being rescinded on the ground that it is a dangerous precedent, while the old warehousemen are reported to have arranged for taking the new houses under their protecting wing, should that be necessary. The question now is simply will the Board of Trade have the courage to carry out the good work, so well begun, or will they listlessly sink back into bondage at the command of a small knot of monopolists, and sign over body and soul into their keeping for evermore?

It was announced to-day that the Directors of the Board of Trade have decided that the applications for the withdrawal of membership shall be posted upon the bulletin board for ten days before being acted upon, and that objection must be made within that time to be considered. Under a rule of the Board, recently adopted, a member in good standing is entitled to receive a certain sum on withdrawal, and the fact of good standing or not, cannot always be ascertained without the assistance of individual members who have done business with the party in question.

Highwines were active and firm at yesterday's quotation, closing with 86c bid for spot. Sales were reported of 450 brls at 86c; 500 brls buyer the month at 87c; and 500 brls buyer July at 89c. Two telegrams were received on 'Change to-day, announcing authoritatively that the change in the whiskey tax will not take effect till August 1.

Lake freights were in fair demand, but shippers were trying vainly to procure concessions in rates. They were willing, however, to take hold at yesterday's quotations, on account of the drawback allowed from the elevators on grain for shipment. A total of nine charters was reported, which will carry out 180,000 bu corn and 90,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 7c for corn, 7½c for wheat, and 6c for oats to Buffalo, by sail; 12½c for corn to Oswego, and 13c for do to Kingston. Through rates on corn were quoted at 24c to Portland, 25c to Boston, and 22½@23c to New York.

Provisions were almost lifeless, with no material change in quotations. The present season of the year is seldom marked by activity in pork products. Most of the meats bought on foreign account are already moved out, and it is too early to begin to stock up in the lumber districts with pork. Hence the principal movement is in summer products for consumption. There is a little more of speculative trading in winter stuff left unsettled than usual at this date, but nothing to cause activity. To-day pork was easier. Lard and meats unchanged.

The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.20@12.25; do seller July, $12.45; do seller August, at $12.60@12.65; do seller December, $12.75@13.00. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.50@8.75; do seller July, $8.70; summer lard, $8.00@8.10. Dry salted meats, 5¾@6c for shoulders, and 6¾@6⅞c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ¼@⅜c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8@10c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5@5½c for shoulders; 7¼@7½c for short ribs; 7¾@7⅞c for clear; 11@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $18.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $12.25; 250 brls do at $12.20; 500 brls do seller July at $12.50; 250 brls do at $12.47½; 250 brls do at $12.45; 250 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10½c; 1,000 pcs do at 9½c; 100 brls city tallow at 8½c.

Flour was in better demand for medium and low grades for shipment, on which prices ruled strong, in sympathy with the firmness in wheat. The better grades were dull. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $11.00; 25 brls do at [illegible]; 100 brls spring extras at $8.75; 400 brls do at $8.60; 250 brls do at $7.50; 500 brls do at $6.50; 200 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls spring superfine at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.37½; 100 brls do at $5.25; 100 brls do at $5.20; 150 brls do at [illegible]; 100 brls do at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.70; 100 brls unsound do at [illegible]; 100 brls do at [illegible]. Total, 3,144 brls.

Also 10 tons bran at $12.25 delivered; 10 tons do at $12.50 on track; 30 tons do at $12.25 do; and 60 brls corn meal at $2.60.

Wheat was strong during the greater part of the session, averaging a shade better than yesterday, but was less active, though Liverpool was quoted higher and New York stronger. There seems to be little demand now for this month or next, a large proportion of the trades being squared up, while few care to buy more deeply at current prices, which are generally reported as artificial, but more confidence is being exhibited on the new crop, the outlook for which is less promising every day, both here and in Europe. Spot wheat was very dull, there being no inducement to bring here for shipment when it can be bought in Milwaukee at [illegible] per bu less than the price here. Our market weakened late, in spite of advices of wet and unfavorable weather in England. Seller July opened at $1.53¼, advanced to $1.54½, and declined to $1.53 at the close. Seller August sold at $1.46½@1.47½; seller first half do at $1.49@1.50; do on new wheat at $1.44; seller the year at $1.26@1.27. Cash wheat closed nominal at $1.54. Cash sales were reported of 26,800 bu No 2 spring at $1.53.

Corn was active and ½c higher than yesterday, though the shipments were exceeded by the receipts, and the news comes in that the side tracks of some of our railroads are filled with corn cars waiting for steam to bring them here, and New York was quoted tame. There was a fair shipping demand, mostly on Canadian account, but the principal inquiry was on country orders to buy, which suggested the fact that the farmers are expecting a poor crop this year. And this appears to be justified with regard to those declines which have heretofore furnished the great mass of the shipping surplus. The corn is reported to look badly in many places; not so as to threaten widespread failure, but so as to lead to the inference that the magnificent crop of last year will be far from being repeated in 1872. Seller July opened at 46¼c, advanced to 47½c, and closed at 47@47¼c. Seller the month sold at 45½@46c; seller August at 48¼@49¼c, and seller September at 49½@50. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 at 46c; 76,800 bu No. 2 at 46¼c; 94,000 bu do at 46⅛c; 105,000 bu do at 46c; 45,000 bu do at 45⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 45¾c; 25,000 bu do at 45½c; 5,600 bu do at 46⅛c, and 8,000 bu do at 46½c, both afloat; 400 bu ears at 45c; 5,000 bu rejected at 44c; 3,400 bu do at 43½c; 4,600 bu do at 43⅜c; 3,200 bu do at 43c; 1,600 bu no grade at 30c. Total, 322,200 bu.

Oats were exactly the same as yesterday, the market being kept up at 41c by the cornering party for oats specified to be in old houses, while other No. 2 oats were little better than nominal at 35@39c. Seller July sold at 35@35½c. Cash sales were reported of 44,000 bu at 41c; 6,000 bu in Neeley's warehouse at 38½; 4,600 bu rejected at 34c; 600 bu by sample at 36c. Total, 54,800 bu. The 5,000 bu in Neeley's house had been offered to the Oat King, in fulfilment of a contract, and refused; it was then sold on account of whom it may concern, and the matter referred to the Arbitration Committee.

Rye was quiet at about the same prices as yesterday. Sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 2 at 74c, and 400 bu do at 79c, free on board.

Barley was inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 55c for regular No. 2; 56@58c for No. 2 in preferred houses, and 40@47c for No. 3. No sales.

Of the prospects of crops in England this year, Mr. Mechi, who is a great authority, writes to the London *Times* that cold winds, hail-storms, floods of rain and a severe frost in May have partially ruined fruit prospects, blackened the potato plant, and so nipped the leaves of the wheat plant that they have withered and become yellow, giving to the crops a more sickly appearance than the reality. This is said to be a "settler" for the wheat crop, though drying winds and bright sunshine might still be in time to diminish the damage. Things, however, did not look promising. Still, the weather had been favorable to permanent pasture, artificial grasses, beans, tares, clover, oats, and other food for animals. Mr. Mechi says: "Does it not appear most extraordinary and anomalous that, while 42,000,000 of our acres are given to the making of meat, butter, milk, cheese, beer, and horse food, only 4,000,000 of acres are spared for the first necessary of life, our daily bread?" "England," Mr. Mechi says, "has forgotten that we were once a primitive, pastoral, and sparse population, one inhabitant to each 10 acres, while now the proportion is changed to one for 1½ acres; so that we have entirely neglected to readjust the acres and their productive powers to the altered number and condition of our present population." The remedy is the conversion of poor, weedy pastures into arable land. Mr. Mechi concludes: "This can and must be profitably done, for in my own case and several others more than 40 per cent, instead of only 9 per cent of acres, are used for the production of abundant wheat crops."

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were dull and unchanged, wheat lower, corn firm, oats in better demand. The following sales were made on the call: 100 brls mess pork seller August at $12.60; 25,000 bu wheat, seller July at $1.53¼; 10,000 bu do seller August, at $1.46½; 25,000 bu do at $1.46¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.46⅛; 10,000 bu do seller the year at $1.26¼; 5,000 bu corn at [illegible]; 5,000 bu do at [illegible]; 13,000 bu do seller July, at 47c; 5,000 bu seller August, at 49⅛c; 30,000 bu oats, seller August at 32c; 5,000 bu do at 32⅛c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller June	$12.20	12.25
Mess pork, seller July	12.47½	12.50
Mess pork, seller August	12.60	12.65
Mess pork, seller the year	11.95	....
Lard, cash or seller the month	8.60	8.75
Lard, seller July	8.60	8.70
Wheat, cash or seller June	1.54	1.55
Wheat, seller July	1.53⅛	1.53¼
Wheat, seller August	1.46¼	1.47
Wheat, seller the year	1.26	1.26½
Corn, cash or seller June	45⅜	45½
Corn, seller last half June	45¾	46
Corn, seller July	46⅞	47
Corn, seller August	48¾	49
Corn, seller September	49½	49⅝
Corn, seller the year	....	....
Oats, cash or seller June	41	41½
Do. in new houses	37	38
Oats, seller July	35½	35⅝
Oats, seller August	32	32½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 12.

BUTTER—The market is dull, though active, prices declining to a point where buyers will take hold of the liberal arrivals to prevent accumulation. We quote: 6@7c for poor; 9@10c for fair; 12@12½c for good, and 13@15c for choice, with a few extra packages bringing 16c.

BAGGING—Grain bags were again in active request, and prices were firm and higher. Other goods in the list were quoted quiet and steady. We revise our list as follows: Stark, 40c; Grahamton, 38½c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 35c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps, bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 19c; do double, 26c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BERRIES—The fruit train was several hours behind time, and receivers were unable to place their consignments on the market until noon, and some not until during the afternoon. This delayed trading considerably, as local dealers and shippers were unable to supply their morning trade or fill orders. Sales 12 cases soft strawberries at [illegible]; 15 cases at [illegible]; 125 cases [illegible]; [illegible] cases raspberries, $8.00; 35 cases [illegible]; 10 cases gooseberries [illegible].

BUILDING MATERIALS—The general demand continues active and prices are fully maintained. We quote as follows: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; do superfine do, $4.00@4.50; cement, $2.15; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $4.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $8.00@11.00; fire clay, $1.25@1.50 ₱ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, for which a deduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength.
12x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.50
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	17.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.80
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.30
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.50
28x40 to 30x48	15.00	24.50
32x50 to 32x52	....	25.50
32x44 to 34x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5½c.

WROUGHT IRON—Such as gratings and shutters, 12½@16c.

BEANS—This market was again dull, at about former prices: $2.45@2.75 for fair to choice medium, and $2.60@2.80 for navy.

BROOM CORN—The demand is improving and a firmer feeling pervades the market. We, however, make no changes in our price list: $85.00@90.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHERRIES—The offerings were moderately large, but the demand was good, and prices ruled about the same as yesterday. Sales 8 cases choice early Richmond at 15c; 6 cases do at 15@16c; 20 boxes (½ bu) at $1.25; 175 boxes do at $1.00; 110 bu in drawers at $5.00; 45 bu do at $4.50; 9 cases choice sweet at 18c; 5 bu do at $6.00; 10 boxes (¼ bu) fancy black Oxhart at $4.00; 20 boxes at $2.00@3.00.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was fairly active, without decided change in values, though the prevalent feeling was one of weakness. Sales were within the range of the following quotations: New York factory, new, 13@14c; Ohio factory, new, 11@12c; Western, factory, new, 11@12c.

COAL—At the recent decline the market is steadier. There was a light demand at the annexed quotations: Lehigh lump, $10.50; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $8.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.00@8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Business was only moderately active and prices were nominally unchanged. The stocks are generally light, while of some descriptions the market is bare. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25@3.35
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30@3.40
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.35

COOPERAGE—The demand was of a light character, and prices were easy at the following range: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.65@1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 48@50c; Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $25.00@30.00 per m; whisky barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in better demand and firm at 11@12c per dozen. The offerings were fair.

FEATHERS—Were in some demand, and prices without essential change. Sales of 3 sacks mixed at 65c, 2 sacks do at 55c; 1 sack old at 50c; prime live geese quotable at 70c.

FISH—The fish trade remains quiet and prices are easy. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 shore kits $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.25; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; George's cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half [illegible].

FRUITS—DRIED—Are in steady, moderate request, and the quoted prices are fully sustained all around. We repeat our list as follows: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@9½c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14@18c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 10@11c; raspberries, 50@55c; pitted cherries, 32@35c; peaches, pared, 22@30c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 8½@9c; apples, Southern, 7½@8c; do Western, 10@12c; Michigan, 11@13c.

FIRE CRACKERS—The demand continues large and the market is firm at $3.00@3.15.

GREEN FRUITS—The market for oranges and lemons was again reported active and prices are tending higher. Apples remain dull. We quote: Apples, $5.00@7.50; lemons, repacked, $7.00@7.50; oranges, repacked, Messina, ₱ box, $8.00@8.50.

GROCERIES—No new features were developed in connection with the market. A fairly active business was doing, and the annexed prices were firmly adhered to:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O G Java, 29@30c; Java No. 2, 25½@26½c; choice Rio, 25@25½c; prime do, 24½@25c; good do, 23½@24c; common do, 22½@23½c; Singapore, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@26c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12¼@13c; A, standard, at 11½@11¾c; No. 2, at 11⅜@11½c; B, at 11¼@11⅜c; X C, at 11⅛@11¼c; C, at 11@11⅛c; choice brown, at 10½@10⅞c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9¼@10¼c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New ...

SPICES—Allspice, at 14½@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAP—French mottled, at 6¾@7c; German mottled, at 7¼@7½c; White Lily, at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4¾c; palm, [illegible].

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry at 6@7c; common at 5@6½c.

HAY—Remains quiet and easy at the late decline. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows: On track—Timothy, baler pressed, $18.50@20.50; do. loose pressed, $18.00@19.50; prairie, pressed, $11.00@12.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $15.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue in good demand, and the market remains firm at former rates. We quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, ⅓ off; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The inquiry, to-day, was rather small, but quotations were firm and nominally unchanged:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7c	
Bar-iron	5 @ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 3-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½ @ 6¾	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10 @13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12	rates

LEATHER—We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Lone city, ₱ lb	40@ 45
Kip ₱ lb	60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1 ₱ ft	26@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ₱ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	31@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a moderate movement in this branch of the market to-day, but in some cases dealers were shading quotations. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—Trade was less active, yet the market ruled firm at the annexed prices: 10d to 60d, ₱ keg, $5.50; 8d, ₱ keg, $5.75; 6d, ₱ keg, $6.00; 4d, ₱ keg, $6.25; 3d, ₱ keg, $7.50; fine 3d, ₱ keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common, ₱ keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—The market continues quiet and prices are little better than nominal:

Manila rope, ₱ lb	$ 18@ 20
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21@ 25
Marline, ₱ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00@ 6.37½
Pitch, ₱ brl	5.60@ 6.00
Tar, per brl	5.50@ 6.12½

OILS—The oil trade was reported active, without material change in prices, the following being current: Carbon, 23@23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 80c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 66@67c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—There was a large demand for this line of goods, and the general market was steady and firm. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	11.00
Snow White	[illegible]

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	12.00
English red lead	11.00
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.00

PUTTY.

In bladders	[illegible]
In bulk	4½c

POULTRY—The demand to-day was fair, and prices ruled a shade firmer. We still quote: Live chickens, $4.00@4.50 per doz; live turkeys, [illegible].

POTATOES—Dealers reported a good demand, and the market was firm at yesterday's quotations: 40@45c for Western, and 20@30c for mixed Western.

SALT—Is in good demand, but prices have been reduced here to the following rates: Saginaw pure, $1.75; Onondaga fine $1.75; coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy without bags, $3.00; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—Met with only a fair demand at about Tuesday's ruling figures. We quote: Millet at $2.10@2.25, and Hungarian at $2.25@2.50; timothy at $2.40@2.90 for fair to good; $3.00@3.05 for prime; clover at $5.25@5.60.

TEAS—Were in light request, and prices were quoted easy as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 75@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—There was a fair movement at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common 60@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 55@60c.

VEGETABLES—Sales of 30 doz asparagus, 75@80c; 50 doz beets, 40c; 10 brls do, $5.50@6.00; 45 doz carrots at 25c; 30 doz do at 35c; 55 doz cabbage at $1.50; 20 doz cucumbers at 80@90c; 40 doz do at 50c; 5 brls turnips at $3.50@5.00; 45 bu string beans at $2.50; 30 bu do at $2.25; 6 brls lettuce at $2.00@2.25; 50 doz soup bunches at 40@45c; 120 bu peas at $2.25; 70 bu do at $2.50.

VEAL—Sales of 20 carcasses good at 7@9c.

WOOD—Remains steady at previous rates, as follows: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.00@6.50 delivered.

WOOL—In this market a light business was transacted, and for the poorer grades prices ruled easy. We continue to quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@63c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	57@62c
Unwashed, fine	38@45c
Unwashed, medium	45@50c
Unwashed, coarse	[illegible]
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@72c

VEAL—Continues steady at 7@9c per lb for fair to choice carcasses.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 12.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,364	7,932	101
Tuesday	3,478	12,294	290
Wednesday	4,758	14,813	1,406
Total	10,380	35,039	1,797
Same time last week	10,211	36,274	1,448

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,769	8,879	625
Tuesday	1,891	6,391	....
Wednesday	....	....	....
Total	3,660	15,270	625

CATTLE—The leading features of this market were substantially the same as noted in yesterday's report, buyers and sellers again being apart in their views, and prices again ruling weak, unsettled, and lower. As was the case yesterday, so was it to-day, that the depreciation in choice grades was scarcely noticeable, while in cows, common to fair grades, and grass-fed cattle generally, the decline was pronounced, reaching 25c per 100 lbs, as compared with yesterday's prices, or 50c since Saturday. The cause of this unfavorable reaction in prices, and the unhealthy condition of the market generally, is found in the too liberal supply of rough, half-fattened stock now coming forward. The demand for such is, perhaps, as large as at any previous period, but the number received within the past few days has so largely exceeded all demands that the decline noted above was inevitable. If the present rate of supply is maintained, still further concessions will have to be made,—a fact of which Western shippers will do well to take cognizance. Choice corn-fed cattle are now arriving rather sparingly, and the market exhibits considerable strength, notwithstanding the weakness in other descriptions. The range of prices paid was $3.00@6.75, though, with twelve three exceptions, nothing sold above $6.50. The bulk of the day's business was transacted within the range of $4.00@6.12½ for cows and common steers to good smooth, fat steers, averaging 1,100 lbs and upward. Calves were more quiet and easier, at $4.00@5.75. The market closed quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 lbs and upward	$6.75 @7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,450 lbs	6.40 @6.60
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	6.00 @6.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.50 @5.75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.25 @5.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00 @5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.25 @3.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	scallawag steers	921	$4.00
21	butcher's stock	822	4.40
16	medium roughish steers	1,243	5.60
11	butcher's stock	958	4.65
66	choice shipping steers	1,231	6.35
17	butcher's stock	984	4.50
5	calves	126	[illegible]
11	cows	919	4.25
12	butcher's cows	777	3.50
58	Texas steers	1,022	5.00
16	choice steers	1,309	6.50
14	cows	887	4.50
17	choice steers	1,235	6.60
16	stockers	1,029	4.25
13	oxen	1,516	6.00
35	Texas cattle	1,156	5.37½
43	good smooth steers	1,165	6.12½
52	medium steers	1,071	5.50
69	extra steers	1,362	6.75
34	choice steers	1,241	6.45
18	choice steers	1,224	6.45
17	choice steers	1,239	6.45
34	medium steers	1,127	5.60
34	good steers	1,187	6.15
17	good steers	1,120	5.62½
11	good steers	1,246	6.12½
35	good steers	1,218	6.12½
32	choice steers	1,286	6.50
18	stock steers	1,050	5.12½
11	stock steers	920	4.50
10	butcher's stock	990	5.25
18	fat pony steers	980	5.50
35	fat pony steers	1,167	5.75

HOGS—During the opening hours of the day there was a fair amount of trading in this class of stock at but slight decline from the prices current yesterday afternoon, sales making at $3.65@3.95 for common coarse heavy, to light, smooth, even lots. But toward midday, it becoming apparent that the receipts would considerably exceed 14,000 head, there was a "lull" in trade, and a general weakening of prices followed. Afternoon sales show a depreciation of fully 10@15c per 100 lbs; the decline being most severe on common, coarse, uneven, and mixed heavy lots, for which there was very little inquiry from any source. Several thousand hogs remain in the pens unsold, and the market closed dull and weak at $3.15@3.50 for inferior; at $3.55@3.65 for common; at $3.70@3.75 for medium, and at $3.80@3.90 for good to choice. We quote the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
82	218	$3.75	57	203	$3.85	17	213	$3.80
55	218	3.75	62	234	3.75	28	221	3.80
42	204	3.70	69	174	3.80	61	237	3.75
44	271	3.75	62	229	3.75	20	263	3.80
63	179	3.80	67	227	3.75	56	259	3.80
44	205	3.80	45	196	3.85	99	204	3.85
61	211	3.85	95	211	3.80	113	201	3.85
47	255	3.75	48	282	3.85	66	180	3.85
56	254	3.75	73	205	3.90	43	211	3.85
119	262	3.85	82	215	3.80	19	244	3.10
66	294	3.80	66	194	3.75	64	175	3.85
55	219	3.85	50	291	3.65	30	262	3.75
68	169	3.90	57	223	3.80	99	195	3.95
94	232	3.85	43	200	3.80	18	264	3.80
15	300	3.15	11	336	3.25	62	197	3.95
149	263	3.85	58	270	3.80	64	213	3.80
48	249	3.85	49	216	3.80	55	279	3.70
67	182	3.90	58	225	3.90	49	280	3.80
47	169	3.95	65	218	3.80	61	199	3.85
123	289	3.50	56	272	3.75	66	193	3.90
129	286	3.70	55	184	3.85	61	181	3.85
142	216	3.80	100	244	3.85	51	208	3.85
64	225	3.80	48	232	3.85	52	262	3.80
60	229	3.80	65	189	3.95	56	225	3.80
64	193	4.05	29	300	3.75	56	202	3.90
42	267	3.80	32	218	3.85	40	292	3.75
45	188	3.80	42	274	3.75			

SHEEP—The receipts were more libral, and prices were weak and lower. There was a light demand at $4.00@5.75 for common to choice sheared.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 12.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	8,736	1,806
Shingles, m	2,047	1,808
Lath, pieces m	953	260

CARGOES—The movement in lumber at the Franklin street docks to-day was a fair one, and the views of dealers were firm at previous quotations. A sawed shingles and lath were rather quiet, but steady. Several cargoes were left over at the close.

The Saginaw *Enterprise* of June 10 says: "From all the streams in this part of the State we have favorable advices of last week's operations. The late rains have helped matters considerably, though the logs are not yet all out or sure to come out by any means. A great deal of extra work has been done, however, in the way of dams, all of which, with the rain, has improved the prospect. About 70,000,000 feet had been rafted out of the Tittabawassee up to the 1st of this month, and the work is progressing faster than usual. The Boom Company is rafting out at the rate of 80,000 pieces a week. On the streams above, the accounts are favorable. The rear of the main drive on the Pine River, under the charge of Mr. Garnett, was on Thursday in the vicinity of Elm Hall, and it was thought that the late rains would bring out the remaining 7,000,000 feet in the upper branches. Seventy-five men are on the main drive, and the river is at a fair rafting stage. On the Chippewa the rains have brought out a considerable number of logs, and the prospects are still fair, with work active. A good many logs on the Cass have also come out since the rain. On Beaver Creek it is thought certain that the whole cut of 30,000,000 feet, which has been counted totally hung up, will come out.

From the shore the accounts are, that the 18,000,000 feet hung up on the north branch of the Kawkawlin will come down without trouble. Hubbard & Co., of Port Austin, have brought out the uppermost drive on Willow Creek. Alpena is calculating on the full cut of 120,000,000 feet, which is in stock for about twice the product of any former year. J. W. Babcock, of Wenona, has the contract for bringing out the logs on the east branch of the Au Gres, about 23,000,000 feet, and has gone up with a force of men and a dredge.

From the Upper Muskegon, it is reported by the Hersey *Outline* that the water has become so low that it is feared the large jams will be broken with great difficulty. The same paper says that one of D A Blodgett's dams for logging purposes, on Clam River, near the lake, gave way last week Wednesday, but was rebuilt."

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$18.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@17.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11.00@12.00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	3.00@ 3.12½
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$2.75@3.00
Ludington, ₱ m	2.50@2.75
Pentwater, ₱ m	2.25
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.00@2.25
White Lake, ₱ m	2.25
Grand River, ₱ m	2.50

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	.10
Two Rivers—Lumber ₱ m	2.25
Ahnepee—Wood, ₱ cord	2.75
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	[illegible]
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	[illegible]
Ahnepee—Shingles	[illegible]
Menominee	2.75@3.00
Oconto	3.50@4.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr Sea Bird, from Whitehall, 140 m ft common mixed lumber, at $13.00 for inch, and $11.40 for 2-inch, $3.00 for lath. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo scow Sea Star, from Grand Haven, 75 m ft strips and boards, at $15.25, 6 m ft piece stuff, at $11.25, 5 m lath at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Jones, from Muskegon, 77 m ft strips and 33 m ft boards (mill tally), at $15.00, 30 m lath at $3.00. Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo scow Monitor, from Whitehall, 32 m ft 3 by 12, 12, 14 and 18 ft, at $14.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Octavia, from Ludington, 120 m ft joist and scantling at $11.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Simmons, from Manistee, 135 m ft joist and scantling at $11.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Sinai, from Ludington, 120 m ft joist and scantling at $11.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Here trade continues active, and a firm feeling prevails generally. The stocks are ample.

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@25.00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@20.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in large lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The demand was more active and prices ruled steady as follows:

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... June 12.

Scow Appleton, Davis' Pier, 50 m lumber, 2 m ties.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 1,025 bars railroad iron, 310 gross tons pig iron, 4,311 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 m shingles, 30 m lumber, 20 pkgs fish.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 300 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 12 pkgs fish, 8 brls dry hides, and sundries.
Schr G. Ellen, Ahnepee, 85 cds wood.
Schr John Kelderhouse, Buffalo, 613 tons coal.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 240 m lumber.
Barge H. G. Mowrey, Lincoln, 180 m lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 167 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Eldson's Bay, 157 cds wood.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Sky Lark, Buffalo, 638 tons coal.
Scow Wm. Bates, Bostia Harbor, 45 cds wood.
Scow Trio, Saugatuck, 65 cds wood.
Schr Mary McVea, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Dolphin, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Guide, Ludington, 170 m lumber.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 38 cds wood.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Welland, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Minnie Corlett, Bass Lake, 80 m lumber, 100 railroad ties.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 23 boxes fish, and sundries.
Prop East Saginaw, St. Traverse, 207 cds wood.
Prop Raleigh, Buffalo, light.
Bark Advance, Wallaceburg, 321 oak pieces round timber.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Restless, Kenosha, 52 cds wood.
Schr Odin, Stony Creek, 100 m lumber, 580 railroad ties.
Schr New Hampshire, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Radical, Carolton, 105 cds wood.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr J. C. Moss, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Gold Hunter, Sturgeon Bay, 988 telegraph poles, 2,558 railroad ties, 2,235 cedar posts.
Schr Sea Star, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr J Catchpole, Jacksonport, 7,000 cedar posts, 700 cedar poles.
Schr S. VanValkenburg, Buffalo, 464 tons coal.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.

CLEARED ... June 12.

Scow Appleton, Veniaro, 4 brls salt.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 40 bu potatoes.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc sundries.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 26,000 bu wheat, 14,500 bu corn, 650 brls flour, 100 brls pork, 500 green hides, 25 tcs lard, and sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 11,500 bu corn, 1,110 brls pork, 402 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 35,000 bu oats, 500 brls flour, 250 brls pork.
Prop Detroit, Buffalo, 35,482 bu corn.
Prop Norman, Hancock, 1,400 bu corn, 150 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 dry hides, 2 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 250 brls flour, 50 tcs lard, 45 bags seed, and sundries.
Bark Sunnyside, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Schr King Sisters, Kingston, 1,821 bu corn.
Brig A. G. Mowrey, Lincoln, sundries.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, 200 bu oats, 25 bu potatoes.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 43 sks seed, 72 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Cortez, Kingston, 19,000 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne June 10:

DOWN—Schrs W. T. Greenwood, Cleveland to Brockville, stone; prop Prairie State, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; schr Wild Rover, Chicago to Kingston, corn; brig H. Roney, Toledo to Kingston, lumber; schr A. Falconer, Port Huron to Kingston, staves; Rockaway, Erie to Oswego, corn; prop Ocean, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; schr New Dominion, of Pt. Rowan, St. Elgin to Kingston, wheat; tug Wave, Parry Sound to Mill Point; schr G. W. Davis, Toledo to Kingston, corn; F. Crawford, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, lumber; tug Franklin, dredge and mud scow, Buffalo to Hamilton; schr Hoboken, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Antelope, Dresden to Clayton, staves; Coina.

UP—Prop L Shickluna, schrs John T. Mott, Thos. S Mott, Polley M Rogers, Miami Belle.

IN HARBOR—Brig Louisa, E. P. Dorr, tug Sampson.

AT ELEVATOR—M. F. Warrick.

WIND—Southwest, fresh.

From Lake Superior.

The following is the log brought by the propeller China on her second trip East: Left Duluth June 4, at 4 p. m., with 60 passengers and 1,400 barrels flour. Reached Marquette at 10 a. m. 6th. The following vessels were at the latter port, loading: Schooners City of Tawas, Middlesex, Mountaineer, and steamer Atlantic. The schooner Wm. Raynor was unloading, and the Correspondent waiting to unload. The weather on Lake Huron was very foggy on the night of the 7th and morning of the 8th. The steamer Equinox, Captain Scott, arrived yesterday from Marquette, having left there on the 6th inst., in the evening. She met the propellers Japan and Pacific, and steam barge D W Powers at the Sault, and the Cuyahoga at Neebish. Met propeller Mineral Rock at Topsail Island, and a fleet of vessels in Waiska Bay, bound either way, detained on account of foggy weather. The propeller Northern Light was at Marquette. Met steam barge J S Fay between Point Iroquois and Whitefish Point. Passed the tug Quayle, with a raft on Lake Huron, off Port Sanilac. The Equinox brought down 600 tons of pig-iron, for Cleveland.—*Detroit Tribune, June 11.*

Miscellaneous Notes.

The wind yesterday blew quite fresh from the west.

—Sailors are still receiving $1.75 per day.

—The schooner Philo Scoville, coal laden, bound up, got on Rose's Reef Sunday morning. Pumps and lighters have gone to her relief.

—Two new tugs are in ordinary at Detroit, owing to dull times.

—The propeller Montana, now on the stocks at the shipyard of the Port Huron Dry Dock Company will be launched on Saturday, June 15. She will be about ready for service as soon as launched.

—The Captain of the Mayflower reports that the propeller Cuyahoga ran ashore at Beaver Island on Thursday night. She was got off next day. He also states that the schooner Millard Fillmore ran ashore between Skillagallee and Hay Island, on Thursday, but was got off without damage.

—The Captain of the Mayflower also reports a large black bark ashore on the southwest point of the South Fox Island.

—The propeller W. M. Tweed got hard aground in the river yesterday, but was liberated after some trouble by the tugs Monitor and R. Tarrant.

TRIPLE EXECUTION AT SATORY.

Three More Communards Shot—Their Crime and Its Expiation.

Paris Correspondence of the New York World (May 27).

Satory Plain has again witnessed three insurgents fall under the fire of soldiers. Nobody could reasonably indulge expectation that the lives of either of these men could be spared, even upon condition of lingering out the rest of their days in some hulk or some fever-stricken island. Their crimes were too heinous. Serizier and Boin (*alias* Bobeche) were the ringleaders of those who slew the Dominican friars of Arcueil. The murderers were executed on the very day one year afterward on which they had committed the assassinations. Their blood still moistened the ground where they fell when in the chapel at Arcueil heaven was appealed to (the first of many a similar anniversary) for all its mercies on those who had so untimely fallen only because they had preached Christ crucified. Boudin had shot an apothecary, M. Koch, of Rue Richelieu. Some vagabond boys were tearing down planks built around a house under repair, and removing the solid wooden shutters from shops. The boys destined them to a barricade. M. Koch remonstrated with them and tried to drive them off. Boudin, the insurgent, whose life has just been taken, arrested M. Koch instantly, took him forthwith to the Tuileries, and there shot him. Boudin was a striking looking man—tall, with a masculine face, breathing decision of character, singularly easy in all his movements. Serizier is a short man, his whole appearance is vulgar; he was not as firm as his companions when he became conscious that death was imminent. Boin (despite his *alias* Bobeche, which may almost be translated jack-pudding, for it is an appellation of fair mountebanks) was resigned to fate; his insignificant stature was redeemed by something of military suppleness and activity, which he had received from service in the Chasseurs de Vincennes. The mournful incidents of the military executions are so monotonous, and have recently been so often told, they may briefly be dismissed. The three doomed men were confined in the military prison, Rue de Noailles. At 3:30 a. m. the designated officer entered the cell, where all three of them were sleeping, to rouse and announce to them the awful hour, which was at hand. They dressed and entered three ambulance wagons, and at 4:10 each of them occupied a cell in the prison, Rue St. Pierre. The Chaplain visited them, bringing religious consolation. His visits ended, the Governor of the prison appeared, to carry out the last wishes of the convicts. They took wine and coffee. They wrote farewell letters to persons dearest to them. Then they were delivered over to the Provost Marshal's men, and they again entered the ambulance wagons, whose destination was the red stakes on Satory Plain. Boudin calmly entered the vehicle appointed for him. Serizier, supported by a gendarme on each side, entered the second carriage; the prison Chaplain accompanied him, and during the whole ride consoled and supported him. Boin leaped into the last van; he too, had a priest by his side. Boudin did not open his lips. Boin was loquacious; he said time and again: "I have been a Chasseur de Vincennes, and I shall know how to die as little soldiers die." Chasseurs de Vincennes are selected from the recruits of lowest stature. Serizier babbled his old excuse; he obeyed La Commune, because he considered it the regular government, and in so doing did his duty as a soldier. Detachments from all the troops in the neighborhood of Versailles were present, forming an immense hollow quadrangle. A Brigadier General was in command. In front of two stakes, thirty feet distant from each other, were two platoons of Chasseurs de Vincennes, a platoon before each stake; facing the third stake was a platoon of infantry of the line. Boudin was the first to alight. He tossed his hat on the ground and whiffed impatiently his cigar. He allowed his eyes to be blindfolded. He leaned against the stake. Serizier and Boin quitted the wagon simultaneously. They were feverishly excited. After embracing the prison chaplain, they tore the bandage from their eyes and harangued with wild volubility the platoons in front of them. Serizier cried, "Vive la Commune! You shall see how we *communards* know how to die!" Boin exclaimed, "I am innocent! Soldiers, fire!" The signal was given. The three men fell, Boudin completely lifeless; Boin dropped on his knees, swung to and fro twice, then tumbled over on his right side; Serizier lay on the ground quivering convulsively. Three Sergeants came up and fired a ball in each convict's ear. The soldiers marched past; a moving van drew up; three coffins were taken out of it; a corpse placed in each; the lid nailed down; the coffins were replaced in the van, which drove off rapidly to the graveyard in the Rue des Rossignols. These are not the last executions of insurgents which will take place on Satory Plain this year.

Camp Vincent.

CAMP VINCENT, Neb., June 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Camp Vincent is a camp established for the summer by a command from Omaha Barracks, for the protection of settlers in the Loup country, and is at present located in the North Loup River, near the southeastern boundary of Greeley County, Neb., and 40 miles from Grand Island, Neb. It is called after Lieutenant Vincent, Ninth Cavalry, lately killed in Texas in an affair with Indians. The camp will, however, be moved some 30 miles further up the river, into Valley County,—a new county, not yet organized, but commencing to be settled.

The command consists of company M, Second Cavalry, and company C, Ninth Infantry. The officers are: Major N. B. Switzer, commanding; Lieutenant F. E. Nye, Adjutant; Dr. G. W. Tower, Surgeon; Lieutenant Z. H. Capron, Quartermaster; Captain S. Munson, Ninth Infantry; Captain J. Mix, Second Cavalry.

The land along the Loup Rivers and tributaries are very fine, with some timber scattered at intervals along the streams. The whole country is covered with luxuriant grass. The valleys are rapidly settling up with a good class of settlers. Grand Island is the point of departure from the Union Pacific Railroad. The streams are bridged; or being bridged. A huge immigration is expected. Game is found along the streams,—elk, deer, and antelope. The command scouts the country between the Cedar or Calamus River, on the north and the South Loup, on the south. X.

CHROMOS.

Beautiful Oil Chromo OF The First Pipe,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 118 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe-begone pale face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

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Master Builders and others interested in Roofing, will find the merits of this excellent Fire, Water and Wind Proof material highly worthy of examination. For circulars, references, or other information, address W. S. BELT, Cincinnati, O.

SUMMER RESORT.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL, RHODE ISLAND.

Season, 1872.—On the European Plan.

This well-known and popular summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Rooms at reasonable rates. A first-class Restaurant attached. Table d'hote for children and servants. For further information address L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor, City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Galvanic Batteries,

Crutches, Elastic Stockings, Ear Trumpets, Supporters, Trusses. Instruments made to order for Bow Knee, Curvature of Spine, Club Feet, Weak Ankle. BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st., Druggists' Sundries and Instruments. Send for price list.

OMAHA GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

A chance to win a fortune at a meeting of the citizens for the drawing of the MERCY HOSPITAL LEGAL ENTERPRISE. Time fixed for June 27. Only 3,500 tickets remain unsold. Price, $3 each, or two for $5. Sent by express C. O. D., or by mail. Endorsed by the Governor and best citizens of Nebraska. Address MESSRS. PATTEE & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:30 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Saturday. § Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	10:30 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	3:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:30 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	5:00 p m	5:20 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	[illegible] a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*‡6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:35 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:35 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	†7:30 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§8:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
Mail	†5:30 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	[illegible]

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forreston Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. § Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at [illegible]. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be confidentially consulted personally or by mail free of charge. ... for ladies and gentlemen ... All female ... treated with safety and success.

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Thursday Morning, June 13, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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A REUNION WANTED.

Politicians who cling so tenaciously to the traditions of party supremacy that they have grown to believe that the spoils of office are the only important question in political economy, do not understand why the people should vote for Horace Greeley in preference to General Grant. The American people, as a whole, are generally strong partisans in politics; but they are partisans, first, of principles, and, secondly, of the men who represent them. There is no instance of an election of a President by mere party machinery, where the person elected did not in fact command the personal respect and confidence, and, at the same time, represent more largely than any other candidate the prevailing sentiment of the people. It is an impossibility for a party to elect a President who has ceased to represent public sentiment. When political parties persist in advocating repulsive policies, and nominating men who have become personally objectionable to the people, they invite the defeat which invariably follows.

The reasons why Horace Greeley ought to be elected are plain to all men who look at the present situation of affairs. Both the Republican and the Democratic parties, as represented in the two places where they are respectively strongest, the City of Washington and the City of New York, have become corrupt. Like all corrupt parties, from that of Sodom to the present day, they are unable to purify themselves. Purification must come from extraneous power. Horace Greeley should be elected because his election will dissolve existing parties, and will enable the best men of both the old parties to unite as a new political organization to accomplish needed reforms in all branches of the Government. The people will support and elect him, because his election will put an end to all the miserable prejudices and antagonisms growing out of the war, which have so injuriously divided our people at the North as well as at the South. They will elect him, because his election will establish the one-term principle, and thus take from the office the temptation to use the public service to force a renomination and re-election. It will be the beginning of the reform of the Civil Service at the place where the demoralization begins. It is almost useless to hope for a reform of the Civil Service at the discretion of the President, when that President must, in a great measure, depend upon the corruption and abuses of that service for his own continuance in office.

They will elect him, because his candidacy affords the best opportunity for the friends of Revenue Reform, who are now members of the old organizations, to unite in the same party to promote the common end; their present separation in two distinct parties must inevitably keep them in a minority, while their union in the election of Congressmen will render it as certain that they will have a majority of the members of the House of Representatives, and in a few years in the Senate.

He will be elected by Republicans and Democrats, who, accepting the results of the war as final, accept his candidacy as affording them the opportunity of union, that they may rid themselves and the country of the unprincipled rulers who are using both parties for selfish ends, regardless of the interests and welfare of the country.

The Cincinnati Convention was the result of this general feeling among the people. Those who called that Convention together gave expression to the popular protest against useless existing parties and their management. The men who called that Convention are responsible to the country for the result; and, if some of them were disappointed in the candidate selected, they are not at liberty to shirk the responsibility for the consequences of their own act. The selection of a candidate is always a matter by which personal likes and dislikes are more or less affected. But, when men meet to accomplish great reforms, and when the candidate selected is, of all others, probably the most acceptable to the masses of the people, thereby rendering the triumph of the cause the more certain, it is an indication of a want of real interest in the success of Reform to oppose his election from mere personal dislike.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

As the case stands to-day, the Government of the United States is responsible for the failure of the Treaty of Washington, and the consequent failure of the principle of arbitration as applied to international difficulties. By putting in a claim for consequential damages, including a claim for the cost of the war after Gettysburg, in a case where it had been stipulated that, if the Arbitrators did not award a sum in gross, then Assessors should be appointed to estimate the liability of Great Britain as to each vessel (of course *each vessel* escaping from a British port was not liable for the cost of the war after Gettysburg), the Treaty has been brought to naught. But for this attempted sharp practice,—for which the offending party ought to have been taken by the ear and led to the outer door of the Geneva Conference,—the Treaty would, ere this, have accomplished all the beneficent results expected from it.

The blunder having been made, however, the two Governments entered into a long and erudite correspondence, ending in a supplemental article proposed by Great Britain, withdrawing the indirect claims, our Government having, in the meanwhile, declared that it did not expect or desire any money from them. This Supplemental Treaty was sent to the Senate by the President for advice, not for ratification. The Senate ordered that it be amended in certain particulars, which have not been given to the public. We are left, therefore, to conjecture, whether the Senate amendments were such as ought to have been made and as Great Britain ought to accept, or not. One report from England says that it was provided that the acceptance of the supplemental article should not stop us from pressing the indirect claims at a future time. But this is hardly possible, since that would be no settlement, but merely a postponement of the present difficulties. As the matter stands, we are in the wrong, so far as the public have any information. But it is not impossible that the full text of the Senate amendments may put us in the right and England in the wrong. If it is valuable to our Government to take counsel of public opinion, it seems to us that it is hardly worth while to keep those amendments under lock and key any longer.

THE ACQUITTED ALDERMEN.

The trials of the Aldermen at Waukegan have, so far as they have progressed, ended in acquittals,—not by the establishment of the innocence of the Aldermen, but by additional circumstantial proof of their guilt. Alderman McCauley was indicted for making a corrupt proposition to one Jacob Wiel, who had some real estate to sell to the city. Mr. Wiel testified to the facts before the Grand Jury, but, when he was put on the stand at Waukegan, refused to give evidence, on the ground that it would criminate himself. There being no evidence, and the Court being powerless, the jury had to acquit. In the case of Busse, the witness who testified before the Grand Jury was Justice Dougherty; but, when the trial began, Dougherty refused to testify, on the ground that to do so would criminate himself.

Busse was therefore acquitted. The only inference from this refusal to testify is, that both McCauley and Busse were guilty. Had they been innocent, the witnesses would not have feared to criminate themselves. Legally acquitted, the trial establishes beyond all controversy the fact of their guilt. Busse is now a member of the Council, and, if he has not shame enough to induce him to resign, he ought to be expelled. His acquittal is, under the circumstances, as disgraceful as his conviction would have been. He had previously been convicted on another case, and is now at liberty because of an appeal on technical grounds. His further presence in the Council Chamber will be regarded as an effort on his part to blazon his official turpitude before the world, to the disgrace of the city.

The policy of the defendants in these Aldermanic trials has been to furnish counsel to witnesses to advise them not to testify. But no witness who has already testified can refuse to do so again without exciting the popular suspicion that the corruption has been supplemented by a new transaction in which the witness has been the extortionist.

THE STRUGGLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The campaign in Pennsylvania has been laid out on such bases that the result of the State election in October may be confidently predicted. There will be the outward semblance of a vigorous contest. Generous Grant spouters will "promise" the State to their chief by various majorities; but the feeling on the part of intelligent friends of Grant is, that the State is lost to him, and cannot be regained without a complete change of the State ticket, which is now hardly possible.

General Hartranft, the Grant candidate for Governor, was selected for that position as the instrument of Cameron. He is a low-browed, third-rate political tool, who is denounced by leading Grant organs in the State as having been as plainly implicated in the various local frauds of Pennsylvania as any who are now serving out terms for those offences. Forney, through his *Press*, has led a most energetic demand that this military cat's-paw for raking out Cameron's chestnuts from the fire shall be withdrawn, and a candidate substituted whose name is not a stench in the nostrils of the State. But Forney has not quite found out yet that, when political parties are kept above ground after their life has gone out of them, they must be a stench, and just such vermin as Hartranft will gather in them. Decomposition has set in in both the Republican and Democratic parties, and the best way to retain our reverence for them is to bury them with as much speed as decorum permits. A large portion of the Republican press of the State have refused to obey the Convention by putting the Hartranft ticket at the head of their columns. So intense is the disaffection that the President himself and his Washington advisers have gravely deliberated whether it is not better to throw Hartranft overboard than to lose the State. But Cameron, for whose generalship the President naturally feels the greatest respect, declares that to make a change of base in front of the enemy will be construed into a running defeat. He insists that, if his man, Hartranft, is not elected in October, he will himself turn Pennsylvania against Grant in November.

Meanwhile, against Hartranft the opposition have nominated for Governor ex-Senator Buckalew, a statesman of national reputation, and a gentleman of stainless character, who has never been connected with any ring, but has moved in politics, for many years, without fear and above reproach,—a representative of the fine, old order of statesmen, in the days when purity was the rule, instead of the exception. There is not only nothing to be said against him, but it must be said in his favor that he is a progressive statesman, eminently able, candid, and honest. Against a Republican candidate of equal character, he would draw only the regular Democratic vote. But from Hartranft and his Cameron clique he would win many thousands of votes in an ordinary contest.

As the Democrats of Pennsylvania were two-thirds for Greeley in their State Convention, and will, without doubt, unite for him at Baltimore, there is perfect co-operation between the Liberal Republicans and themselves in the State campaign. Colonel McClure, Governor Curtin, Judge Lowry, General Kane, and a score of other leading Republicans, will stump the State for Greeley and Buckalew, while Cameron and Hartranft will rely on the direct use of money and promises. Colonel McClure's late successful contest for his seat in the State Senate shows even more conclusively than the nomination of Hartranft how rotten the Cameron party in Pennsylvania has become. In a district which included about one-fourth of the City of Philadelphia, he was returned by the Inspectors of Election as having been defeated by 800 majority. These inspectors are appointed, two in each district of one party and one of the other, by the Common Council of Philadelphia, a regular Grant body, which aims to appoint such Inspectors as will keep the City of Philadelphia safe in Republican hands, by "counting" and ballot-stuffing, until the majority of the voters shall see fit to vote the Republican ticket. In this instance, they "counted" Colonel McClure defeated, and a regular Republican named Gray elected. McClure went up to Harrisburg and fought for his seat. In one precinct, wherein 34 votes only had been counted for him, he produced 114 registered voters who testified that they had examined their ballots carefully before voting, and that they had positively voted for him in that precinct. On the other hand, he showed that the names of a large number of the voters "counted" for Gray were wholly unknown in the precinct. Counting the aggregate number of fraudulent ballots thus stuffed in by the regular Republican Inspectors against McClure, the Legislature felt compelled to conclude that the "regular Republicans" had stuffed in more than 4,000 false ballots, in place of those cast for McClure, in that district. With similar success in the other districts, a fraudulent vote of some sixteen or twenty thousand might be added to the Grant ticket in the whole of Philadelphia. The same Legislature, however, changed some sections of the Registry law, in a manner which, it is thought, will lessen the amount of fraud which will hereafter be necessary to "sustain the Union and put down the Rebellion" in Philadelphia.

On a fair vote, without fraud or stuffing, Philadelphia would ordinarily give a small Democratic majority, which would throw the State of Pennsylvania to the opposition by about 5,000. Good judges anticipate that the Democrats will carry the State in October, and the Liberals in November, by 25,000 majority. We confidently look forward to this result, though the Grant party are not disposed, as they are in the case of New York, to abandon the contest without an earnest struggle for success.

Powell Clayton, United States Senator from Arkansas, and member of the Grant National Executive Committee, has just been whitewashed by the Committee appointed for that purpose. It was charged against him that he had bought his seat from a carpet-bag Legislature by promising a fraudulent certificate of election to Congress, and by promising all the Federal offices of the State to the "Clayton Ring." The *prima facie* proof of these statements consists in the facts that the Legislature in question never did anything that was not paid for; that the man who took his seat in the House on the strength of Clayton's certificate was dismissed therefrom by a nearly unanimous vote, and his competitor admitted; that the Federal offices of Arkansas have been parcelled among a set of notorious rogues; and that the decent men of both parties have formed a combination against Clayton, which is sure to carry the State. Under these circumstances,—common sense would have dictated to the Grant party the rejection of such an incubus. With incredible folly, they have not only declared him innocent, but have put him forward as their chosen representative of the great State of Arkansas.

The religious press has been outdoing itself of late. The *Congregationalist* remarks: "From whatever point of view, the logic of a strike is the logic of a highway-robber." This is utter absurdity. A workingman has a perfect right to strike. It is apt to be the height of folly for him to exercise the right, but it nevertheless exists. If the editor of the *Congregationalist* should refuse to keep his position without an advance of salary, would he be guilty of "highway-robbery"? The principle of the two cases is the same. The *Watchman and Reflector* is mournfully afraid that Shakspeare was "not pious." The world believes that he painted human life as no other man has ever limned it; that, despite the grossness of the age, a lofty morality pervades his writings; and that Anglo American culture owes more to him than to any other writer of prose or verse, sacred or profane. We see no profit in discussions as to the theological correctness of his views.

Professor Weiss has been giving the Radical Club of Boston his ideas on divorce. The amiable Tilton would scarcely indorse his views. He ridicules sharply the petty causes which often lead to a separation, and finds their true remedy in a co-education of the sexes, which shall make them better acquainted, and so destroy the impossible ideal which most husbands and wives fashion, and in which they are necessarily disappointed. Speaking of the reaction from the honeymoon, he says: "Some homes are taverns, where, three times a day, food can be obtained, and linen washed on Monday, with much mangling of garments and the English language." He would not abolish Divorce Courts, but he would make them places where "noble matrons should sit by the side of accomplished men." The lecture closed with a strong appeal to the married not to rashly claim a release from each other.

Franklin is said to have been denied a prominent part in drawing up the Declaration of Independence, lest he should put a joke in it. Some such man must be responsible for the following exquisitely ludicrous bit of satire in the Philadelphia Platform: "Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high repute throughout the world." This suggests a Californian story of the days of '49. "I hear you tried to shoot Brown," said a man to a notorious braggart. "Well, yes, but we compromised the matter." "How was that?" "Well, you see, I drew a six-shooter on him, and he knocked me down and stamped on me." We have threatened both England and Spain, and have been thoroughly snubbed for our pains.

The New York *Tribune* publishes a letter from Professor Youmans on the relations between Herbert Spencer and America. Mr. Spencer began the publication of his philosophic works in 1860. The list of subscribers contained 450 English and 250 American names. In 1866, he found himself greatly embarrassed,—so much so, in fact, that he thought seriously of abandoning his peculiar work. John Stuart Mill proposed to defray all the expenses of the future, but Mr. Spencer felt obliged to decline this generous offer. At this crisis, a few Americans, hearing of the circumstances, made up a purse of $7,000, which they had conveyed to him in such a way that it was impossible for him to refuse to receive it. This timely action allowed the great philosopher to carry out his original plan.

The Revenue bill passed by Congress provides, in the forty-seventh section, "That this act shall take effect on the 1st day of July, 1872, except where otherwise provided." The times when the several parts of the bill are to go into effect are "otherwise provided" except in the part relating to distilled spirits. Naturally, it would be supposed that this part would therefore take effect on July 1, and several transactions in whiskey have taken place in that expectation. Yesterday, however, Mr. Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, decided that the part of the law relating to distilled spirits will not go into effect until August 1.

During the reign of Napoleon, he managed to practically nullify the Corps Legislatif by transferring its important functions to a Council of State, the members of which were appointed and removed by himself. M. Thiers announced, some time ago, his wish to create a similar body. The National Assembly was naturally very unwilling to take such a step, but late advices indicate that Alphonse the First has carried his point. A nominal compromise has been made, by which the Assembly is to nominate fifty-six men, from whom the President-King is to choose the twenty-eight Councillors. This is an almost complete victory for the cause of centralization, and has created great excitement among the Liberals.

Mr. George H. Stewart was so carried away by the mighty enthusiasm of the Grant Convention for Grant, that he sent a very absurd telegram to the President's wife, which ended with these words: "May God preserve his valuable life until every vestige of Rebellion is crushed out." Will Mr. Stewart tell the country where a vestige of a Rebellion, crushed out seven years ago, exists?

The State of Honduras is trying to borrow from English capitalists £12,000,000. With this sum it intends to build a ship-railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Enormous dry-docks will be constructed, in which a steamship can be raised to the level of the proposed road, placed on tramways, and dragged, by half-a-dozen locomotives, across the Isthmus. The projector, an engineer by the name of Brunlees, claims that he can transfer any vessel which does not exceed 1,200 tons. Unfortunately, his success depends upon the success of the State in securing the £12,000,000, and Englishmen are apt to be shy of South and Central American ventures.

Mr. Raster, of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, in his account of the Philadelphia Convention, speaking of Mr. Sumner's speech against Grant, says that speech kindled in all minds—

> a feeling nearly akin to contempt for Sumner, and called forth a feeling of benevolent sympathy for Grant. Thanks to certain natural qualities, the American is always inclined to favor the under dog in the fight, and this national sympathy was developed in the contest between Sumner and Grant.

This comparison may prove acceptable to those who breed bull-pups and other fighting dogs; but, ordinarily, to say that the President was getting whipped by another dog, might be considered a little uncomplimentary.

The speculative mania in grain that has raged in this city for some time past is now bearing its legitimate fruit. The elevators being filled to running over, while the speculators refuse to recognize as "regular" any grain that may be stored elsewhere, the proprietors of the grain are driven to the expedient of offering drawbacks, equivalent to the storage charges, on grain bought to be shipped out of the city. Considerable quantities of grain were sold under the new arrangement yesterday.

The Bourbons of Delaware, like the Bourbons of France, never learn anything and never forget anything. They have just held a State Convention, which solemnly resolved that the late Constitutional Amendments are a fraud on the American people, and that there should be a straight-out nomination at Baltimore. The Hon. Daniel Voorhees, although his own district does decline to follow his bolt to Grant, is evidently not without honor in Delaware.

A Pittsburgh paper wants to know whether Mr. White sent or revised a certain special despatch to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, dated Philadelphia, June 7. As Mr. White is not a candidate for any office, he condescends to admit that he was not in Philadelphia on June 7, and that he neither sent nor revised any despatches from that place.

POLITICAL.

Democratic State Conventions, to appoint delegates to Baltimore, will meet as follows:

State	Place of Meeting	Time.
Alabama	Montgomery	June 19
Arkansas	Little Rock	June 19
California	San Francisco	June 19
Georgia	Atlanta	June 26
Illinois	Springfield	June 26
Kentucky	Frankfort	June 20
Maine	Bangor	June 18
Maryland	Baltimore	June 19
Michigan	Lansing	July 9
Minnesota	St. Paul	June 19
Mississippi	Jackson	June 26
Missouri	Jefferson City	June 12
Nebraska	Lincoln	June 2
New Jersey	Trenton	June 26
Ohio	Cleveland	June 27
Texas	Corsicana	June 17
Virginia	Richmond	June 27
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	June 13

—The Eleventh (or Quincy) District, of Illinois, gave 4,194 majority against Grant, in 1868, and in this year good for 6,000. The Republicans named to be beaten for Congress are Judge George E. Warren, of Jersey; Captain W. H. Ellis, of Green; Wm. A. Grimshaw, of Pike; and Dr. Joseph Robbins, of Adams; and choice will be made at Pittsfield, July 31.

—The Democrats of Jasper County have instructed for James C. Allen, for Congress.

—G. W. Rives, of Paris, Edgar County, is a candidate for State Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.

—The authorized sketch of Henry Wilson, as published in Administration papers, says:

> In the same year (1852) he was Free Soil candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, where, with a majority against his party of 7,500, he came within 93 votes of being elected.

Mr. Wilson was, indeed, the Free Soil candidate for Congress, in 1852, and with Democratic support, just as, in the adjoining Seventh District, Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., was the Democratic candidate with Free Soil support. Banks was elected and Wilson wasn't; and yet, in Wilson's District, the anti-Whig coalition was worth 7,701 votes against 5,084. The so-called "majority against *his* party of 7,500" excludes all acknowledgment of the trade whereby Banks profited and Wilson did not.

—The New York *Tribune* of Monday says:

> Mr. Greeley's private correspondence has become so voluminous since his nomination by the Cincinnati Convention that he finds it impossible to answer the letters he receives; and, since he cannot make invidious distinctions between his correspondents, they will understand that no offence is intended if he does not reply to their kind missives.

—The St. Louis *Times* says our Emory A. Storrs manifests such dislike of Schurz that "the wonder is such an ass has got one left."

—Colonel Dave Henderson would like to go to Congress vice Donnan, of Iowa.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

> Shortly after Grant was nominated for President, at Chicago, four years ago, Senator Morton of Indiana was in this city, and chanced to be dining with an "able editor" of Independent proclivities, who has many "metropolitan facilities" at his command. The "able editor" inquired: "What do you think, Mr. Morton, of the qualifications of General Grant for a civil office? You know him well." The reply of Morton was this: "You have asked a leading question, and I will frankly answer it. If there is any office in the country where the salary is over $800 a year, I don't think Grant is competent to fill it." Two or three years afterward, when Morton had got into the Grant military ring, and had, from interest, become one of his henchmen, the "able editor" above alluded to met him in New York. He asked him, "What is your opinion of Grant now?" "Oh, I know what I told you two years ago;" but, putting his hand to his face, he added, "I have changed my opinion of the General."

—The New York *Sunday News* says:

> We are assured on the best authority, that Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, like Mr. Belmont, is convinced that the Democratic masses desire the nomination of Dr. Greeley at Baltimore, and that the Convention ought to and will nominate Greeley and Brown. We begin to think that there will be no opposition to this course, and that the Convention may, on the first ballot, nominate them by acclamation.

—The Hartford *Courant* (Jo. Hawley) thinks it has "a lively sense of the damage to public and political morality in the perversion of the chief revenue office of the country into a political machine." The *Courant* refers to the New York Custom House; while, in fact, the entire revenue system, and not merely "the chief revenue office," has been perverted into a political machine. In Illinois six officers of Internal Revenue manage the Grant campaign as members of the Republican State Central Committee. In other States we believe a similar condition of things exists.

—General Harry White declines the Republican nomination for Congress-at-large in Pennsylvania, and the State Committee will fill the vacancy in the ticket, and also nominate the additional member allowed by the Supplementary Apportionment act.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* says:

> The Scandinavians of Northfield held a Greeley and Brown meeting on Friday evening last. Hon. E. N. Falk presided, and R. Hanneberost was secretary. Speeches were made by Judge Taylor, (Rep.), Hon. Charles A. Wheaton, (Rep.), and Mr. M. Lockram, of Goodhue County. Resolutions were adopted approving the Cincinnati Platform and candidates, and inviting the co-operation of their countrymen in the effort to throw off the yoke of military power.

—By the Indianola *Leader* we learn that the Hon. Lewis Todhunter is not a candidate for Congress, in Iowa. He is a very excellent gentlemen, by the way, and was an able member of the Constitutional Convention of 1857.

—The Washington newspapers being warned not to print Mr. Sumner's speech in full, it was published in pamphlet form by the newsdealers. Forty thousand were printed as a venture, but they were entirely inadequate to the demand, and at last accounts the work of printing was going on steadily.

—The *Irish World*, the most widely circulated Irish paper in America, comes out very strongly this week for Greeley and Brown.

—A correspondent of the Athens (Ga.) *Watchman*, writing of matters in Elbert, Hart, and Franklin Counties, says that Horace Greeley seems to be the universal choice of the planters, and they are anxious for the Democratic Convention of Baltimore to remain silent.

—The nominations in North Carolina for the election Aug. 1, being the first Thursday, are:

	Administration.	*Opposition.*
GOVERNOR.	Tod R. Caldwell.	Aug. S. Merrimon.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	Curtis H. Brogden.	John W. Hughes.
CONGRESS. 1.	*Clinton L. Cobb.	David M. Carter.
2.	*Charles R. Thomas.	William H. Kitchen.
3.	Neil McKay.	*Alfred M. Waddell.
4.	William A. Smith.	*Sion H. Rogers.
5.	Thomas Settle.	*James M. Leach.
6.	Oliver H. Dockery.	Thomas S. Ashe.
7.	David Furches.	William M. Robbins.
8.	W. G. Carter.	Robert B. Vance.

*For re-election.

THE CAMPAIGN.

ILLINOIS.

Lack of Enthusiasm Among the Rockford Grantites.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It would be natural to infer that, in this citadel of Republicanism, there would be an immense outpouring of zeal for the Philadelphia nominees; but the announcement of the nomination of Grant failed to produce a ripple of enthusiasm on the political waters. The fact is, there is no enthusiasm here for Grant. Many of the old-time Republican leaders of this county and city are outspoken Greeley men, while a great many more are very reticent; while they decline to commit themselves to Greeley, they most emphatically refuse to throw up their hats for Grant. They are quietly waiting the development of events, and, should the Baltimore Convention accept or indorse the Cincinnati nominees, hundreds now halting will take decided ground for the sage of the New York *Tribune*, for they know they can then elect him. The fear of being called "read out of the party," has lost its terrors; they know, if they leave the party, there will be no one left to read them out, except a few who are anxious for office under the old *regime*.

Friday last, an effort was made to get up a Grant and Wilson ratification meeting in the city. One hundred guns were to be fired; bonfires were to illumine the heavens; speeches were to be made, and the welkin was to ring with the glad shouts and loud huzzas of the pleased thousands of Republicans who, tradition says, reside in this portion of this great Republic. Accordingly, a Committee, subscription-paper in hand, circulated during the day among the faithful, for funds with which to fire the enthusiasm of the masses. A half-day's drumming secured powder enough with which to fire *seventeen* rounds from the cannon which thundered forth its deep tones one hundred times on the occasion of the nomination of the lamented Lincoln, and also when Grant was nominated four years ago. While this was going on, a bon-fire was started on the corners of the principal streets of the city, which called together a crowd of men, women, and boys, not exceeding in number 150 persons, who curiously asked what was up. Not a speech was made, or even an effort at one; in fact, nobody felt like making a speech. Where—oh! where—were the Postmaster, the County Central Committee, and our candidate for Congress on the Grant platform? All were absent; they were sick, or had pressing engagements out of town, or didn't understand this was the regular ratification meeting. Rumor is so unkind now as to charge that these gentlemen all failed to "come down" with the wherewithal to aid, in this first grand ratification meeting; hence the inglorious fizzle.

This ratification meeting may be regarded as an index of public sentiment in this hitherto Gibraltar of Republicanism. The fact is, the Grant element here don't enthuse worth a cent, and, when it comes to election-time, the "Second Washington" will find his majority 1,500 less in this county than it was four years ago.

Liberalism at Bloomington—Correction of Misrepresentations.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A few days ago I saw in the Chicago *Times* a communication, purporting to come from this place, and representing that Greeley had no friends among the Democrats in this county.

I write this to contradict, over my own signature, this false statement. I have been engaged in the practice of medicine in this city about 22 years, and I think I know the views of the Democrats here as well as any other man. And, while it is true that we felt sorely disappointed because Judge Davis did not get the nomination at Cincinnati, yet we accept the action of that Convention in good faith, and are heartily in sympathy with the whole movement. I am acquainted with no intelligent Democrat here who does not favor the nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore. Our organ, the *Democrat*, is out and out for the Cincinnati nominees, and we expect to send the editor of that journal—Mr. Park—to Baltimore to represent our feelings.

It gives me pleasure to assure you that the Democrats of this city, and many in the country, have abandoned the *Times* and are taking THE TRIBUNE in its place. We glory in your manly and bold defence of the great reforms which the people have been forced to demand of a dictatorial Administration, and we feel confident that there will be sufficient harmony among those opposed to the re-election of Cæsar to carry Greeley and Brown through most triumphantly when the Ides of November shall come. It also gives me pleasure to assure you that the Republicans of this city and community, who join in this glorious cause, are among the best and most influential men we have, and the ranks are daily increasing. Let us pray God to kill the *Times* and Voorhees, and all will be well. Very truly,

T. F. WORRELL.

P. S.—I have had the honor to be Chairman of our County Democratic Central Committee, and am now a member of the Congressional Committee. T. F. W.

An Untruthful Letter.

WATSEKA, Iroquois Co., Ill., June 11.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The Chicago *Times* of the 10th contains a communication purporting to have been written from Onarga, in this county, dated the 8th, and signed "An Honest Democrat" (God save the mark!), which deserves a passing notice at least.

We happen to know that said letter was never written at Onarga, nor even by a resident of Onarga; and, furthermore, we know that it was not written by a Democrat, or even by a man professing to be a Democrat. It was gotten up to order by a person who wears a Grant collar in this place.

The sole object of the communication was to vent a little spite on L. M. Babcock, Esq., editor of the Iroquois *Times*. This paper is well sustained by sensible men of all parties, and is opposed to no one except the office-holders' ring.

So far as the truth of the statement is concerned, that there are no Greeley men in Onarga, it is a bare-faced lie, and the author of the letter knew it at the time.

The facts are, that all the Democrats of Onarga Township are for Greeley, with scarcely an exception, as well as a very large proportion of the Republicans.

We, of this place, want it to be distinctly understood that no "Grantite" of this town shall be permitted to write scurrilous attacks on the editor of the Iroquois *Times*, or any other of our citizens, for the edification of the Chicago *Times*, and the little ring of disconsolate individuals who wear Grant collars, without being exposed.

HASTINGS.

DANFORTH, Ill., June 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice a letter from Onarga, in the Chicago *Times* of yesterday, in which the writer says: "There is hardly a baker's dozen in the whole township that can vote for the Dolly Varden nominee, Greeley."

Now, as I have been at Onarga within a day or two, I can positively say that more than one half of the business interest of the town is represented by Greeley men.

The recent nomination of Grant at Philadelphia has decided scores of the solid farmers, who still hoped something might be done to get rid of the political despot at the White House, to vote for Greeley.

This ingrained Bourbon knows very well that, on a strictly party vote, the Democratic party cannot poll one-third of the votes of the county.

I think the Democracy in Iroquois County, as a mass, will support Greeley if indorsed at Baltimore, and the letter referred to is a libel on the Democrats of that Township.

REFORM.

Sentiment at Farina.

FARINA, Ill., June 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A careful review of the public sentiment in this part of the State reveals the fact that at least one-tenth of the Republican vote will be cast for Greeley and Brown. If the Baltimore Convention indorses Greeley and Brown, the Democrats here will support the ticket as generally as, and with more enthusiasm than, they did Seymour and Blair in '68.

There are many Republicans here who are entirely convinced of the unfitness of Grant, and the bad character of his Administration, but who will vote for him because they dislike to stand in opposition to the old party. If such men could be made to realize the fears expressed in the closing sentences of Sumner's great speech, they would boldly cast their ballots for an honest, self-sacrificing man who will discharge the duties of the Presidential office with impartiality and zeal for public good.

The circulation of the several Chicago weekly papers in this town is as follows:

	Copies
Tribune	56
Inter-Ocean	3
Post	2
Times	1
Journal	0

A LIBERAL.

Grant and Greeley at Pontiac.

PONTIAC, Ill., June 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since the nomination of Grant and Wilson at Philadelphia the straight Republicans have been very quiet in this place. From the apparent feeling among them, one might very consistently come to the conclusion that there were very few Grant supporters in this part of the county. There is very little interest taken in the military ticket. Not a gun has been fired, no flag thrown out, no ratification,—not even a hurrah for Grant. Republicans have received the news of the action of the Grant Convention with little or no emotion, and those who accept it do so in about the same spirit, and for the same reason, that Neddie Obair did the quinine,—simply because it wandered down him. Dr. Johnson is about the only individual among the supporters of that ticket who does not look as if he felt ashamed of the political acts of his relatives at the Philadelphia Convention, and he is wonderfully zealous. I am informed that he has the promise of the Rook's Creek Post Office. The other day, he tried to get some one to join him in ratifying the nomination at Philadelphia, but was met with the reply, "Thank you, sir, we quit that business four years ago." And so the general feeling among Republicans here seems to be, that the Grant ticket is a little slate. The Liberal Republican element is gaining strength here every hour, and Greeley and Brown will carry a very heavy vote in this county. The Baltimore Convention cannot afford to do so foolish a thing as to adjourn without ratifying the Cincinnati platform and candidates. Thousands are anxiously waiting the action of that Convention, and numbers that no man could tell will fly to the support of the standard bearers of the Liberal party in the event that the Baltimore Convention comes up manfully to the work, and helps to hurl from power the military despot, and place him who is the People's choice at the head of this great nation. It is to be hoped that that Convention will act wisely, and choose that good part which shall not be taken from them.

HARPIE NORTH.

Greeley and Brown in Henry County.

ATKINSON, Ill., June 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Times:

SIR: A constant reader of the Chicago *Times* would naturally conclude that there is no such thing to be found as a Liberal Republican, and only about one Democrat in five who would support Greeley. Now, the *Times* wilfully misrepresents the facts, as every intelligent reader knows. In Henry County nine-tenths of the Democratic party support the Cincinnati ticket, and at least 25 per cent of the Grant men in 1868 will do so if he should be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. You will see Grant's majority of 2,700 in this county, in '68, cut down to 500 or 600 in November. The Democrats and Liberals insist here that the editor of the Chicago *Times* has sold out to Grant. There is no doubt but that paper is doing more service than any one of his organs in the State. When he says that only 2 or 3 per cent of the Republican press in the State is for Greeley, does he not suppose that the people are aware, as well as he, that about 95 per cent of the press on that side hold office under Grant? And does he not know that THE TRIBUNE has as much influence in the State and Northwest as all the Revenue Collectors', Assessors', and Postmasters' papers in the State put together.

I noticed a short article in the *Times* of Saturday, as coming from Rock Island, saying, "We have no paper here that expresses the views of the masses." Now, I have not the least doubt that that was written by a Grant man. Does not the *Times* know that J. B. Danforth is running the Rock Island *Argus*, and goes for Greeley? The fact is, Mr. Editor, the masses do support the Cincinnati movement in good faith. The Democrats in this county (Henry) hold a Convention on the 17th inst. I think it will indorse Greeley and Brown in unmistakable terms. Had the *Times* taken the course of THE TRIBUNE after Cincinnati, it would have at least showed good faith in what it professed before that time. THE TRIBUNE wanted Trumbull and got Greeley, but did not bolt. The *Times* wanted Davis, did not get him, and bolted. If the Baltimore Convention indorse Greeley and Brown, they will be elected. Thousands of Republicans who are now undecided will support him. If Baltimore shall nominate a Democrat they will support Grant, and elect him.

DEMOCRAT.

An Indignant Democrat.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIR: I have lived and labored in the cause of Democracy for thirty-five years, and I expect to die a Democrat. I have no pretensions as an orator, yet I cannot stand idly by and see the party sold out to the base and corrupt despots at the head of the Government of this country, without my protest to the contrary. I have been a constant reader of the Chicago *Times* for twelve years, and have done as much as any man to sustain its interest and advance its principles, and have read the *Times* when to do so was to be denounced as a Copperhead and a traitor to my country, and I never expected to be compelled to rebel against its policy; but, when I see its entire influence brought to bear in favor of Grant and his continuation in power, I cannot keep cool any longer. I have endeavored to find one Democrat who believes the proper policy of that paper to be in the interest of the Democracy, or in the interest of the nation. I have not found that man, but every one who has thought at all on the subject is fully convinced that the *Times* is ready to hand over the Democracy to the tender mercies of a military despot, so that it could take vengeance on one man. Yes, sir, it has proved beyond doubt that its object is to divide the Democracy beyond redemption; but we trust in the good sense of the good old party that they will not be sold by the *Times* or any other base influence.

The *Times* stated, after the Cincinnati Convention, that, if the whole of the Democracy voted for Greeley, the issue would be doubtful; but now, after two thirds of them have pledged themselves to the Liberal platform, and, of course, to Greeley, it has the assurance to come out as the champion of a new party, and tell us it has a Washington behind the curtain who will sweep everything before him. May we be allowed to ask, where is the man? It cannot be that wise and sound statesman, Doolittle, after what he stated at New York concerning the policy of bringing out a third man. No, sir; he has denounced the policy of the *Times* in the most positive terms, and it will be well for that paper and the whole Democratic party to consider what he has said, as we think they cannot have a higher authority, and a better judge of the situation; and no one knows better than the *Times* that Doolittle is right, and that the issue is Grant or Greeley. Then, who is the coming man? We think the *Times*, after the preference given by it to the Philadelphia Platform, must mean Grant, as it has told the party over and over again that, "If it must be Grant or Greeley, let us have Grant;" which means, "As for me and my house, we would rather rule in hell, than serve in heaven." The Radicals have smiling faces at the prospect of having a third party in the field, judging by what they read in the *Times*; and one of them told me that the Chicago *Times* has done more for the interests of their man than all their press, and all their office-men to boot, and he said, "Hurrah for the Chicago *Times*! Please hand me another copy." This is a fact, Democrats, how do you like it? I think the Democrats have just reason to say, "May the Good Spirit save us from our friends."

But, sir, I am glad when I consider that the Democrats are becoming alien to the interests of the nation: that the false policy of the *Times* is understood by even its best friends; and that the influence it has had with that portion of its readers who have allowed it to think for them and act for them, is fast declining, and will soon die out. The *Times* tells us the Germans will not vote for Greeley. It supposes that the Germans are false as itself. We believe the Germans will prove themselves to be faithful to the interests of the country by their standing firm by the only platform in the country that will protect them as a great part of this nation. They are pledged to the Cincinnati Platform, and will do nobly to make it a success. Yes, sir, the Germans do not, like the *Times*, blow hot and cold at the same time. They do not yell with the hounds and run with the fox, as the *Times* is doing. If we have formed a correct opinion of the Germans in this country, as well as in their Fatherland, they are destined to act a most noble part, not only in their consistent conduct in the present campaign, but in the future of this country, when all this confusion shall have passed away, and when all the corrupt influences of the present shall be destroyed, and a new party shall be organized, and all the discontented elements of the present time be forgotten; and that that will be the end of all this commotion, we sincerely believe. Then we shall have a grand union of hands and union of hearts; and may that time soon come, and may it endure forever, is the wish of yours, in the struggle for Liberty and equality.

W. M. ASHTON.

The Cause in Gallatin County.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., June 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal cause in this county (Gallatin) is rapidly gaining strength, and will soon enlist one-fourth of the Republicans in the county under the banner of Greeley and Brown. A call has been issued, signed by many of the leading men of the party, to select delegates to the Liberal State Convention. There is not a Democrat in the county favorable to a party nomination at Baltimore,—not one. The nomination of Grant creates new enthusiasm.

GALLATIN.

Liberal Sentiment at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Ill., June 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We have quite a number of Greeley men here, and the number is increasing; and with the aid of your paper and the *Missouri Republican*, we expect to make quite an inroad upon the Grant faction by November. Should the Democrats make no nomination, all the Democrats in this section will support Greeley and Brown, and many will do so under any circumstances.

A.

Greeley Meeting at Bushnell.

BUSHNELL, June 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal Republicans of this city held a mass meeting at Varney's Opera Hall, on the 8th inst. Every seat in the hall, and all the standing room, were fully occupied. Mr. J. H. Smith was called to the Chair, and George Wells was appointed Secretary. Eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. E. E. Chesney, M. A. Luce, and Sol. Markham. The enthusiasm was very great, and the meeting was in every way a complete success. The officers of the meeting, and all the speakers, have been members of the Republican party since its original organization. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, with three rousing cheers for Greeley and Brown.

There are a large number of Liberal Republicans in this place, and the same relative change in other townships will give McDonough County to Greeley and Brown by at least 1,000 majority.

GEORGE WELLS.

WISCONSIN.

Grant and Greeley at Monroe.

MONROE, Wis., June 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The pretended friends of the Grant Administration in this place are sadly demoralized and discouraged. They now realize the fact, in all its (to them) solemn importance, that the march to the polls on the 5th of next November will be, so far as the political destiny of their Chief is concerned, a funeral march! One by one, the hopes of the Grant party have faded and died, till at last the White House Commander-in-Chief and his Aides-de-Camp and office-holders have been driven to the last ditch—the Baltimore Convention. On that Convention their languid eyes are fixed; to that body their imploring hands are extended; the hope that the Bourbon element may control that Convention is the last hope of success entertained by the Grant party. They had hoped that the Cincinnati Convention "wouldn't be much of a shower after all," or that it would break up in a row. In the result of that Convention, however, they were badly disappointed. The next place of political interest was Philadelphia. The honest men in the party still hoped that something would be done to save the Republican party from utter disgrace and defeat. Several weeks before the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention, the *Sentinel*, which is the oldest and most influential paper in this county, reviewed the situation in a very candid and truthful manner, and earnestly appealed to the party managers to abandon Grant, and nominate Sumner, Colfax, Blaine, or some other good and competent man, on whom the party could unite its influence and its votes. In this opinion of the *Sentinel*, there is not the least doubt that three-fourths of the Republican voters of this county concurred. It can be easily imagined, therefore, how the good and true men of the party feel to-day. Not only were their wishes disregarded in the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, but insult was added to injury by kicking out Mr. Colfax, and nominating for the Vice Presidency the former chief of the Know Nothing Order in the United States. By the rank and file of the Republican party, Mr. Colfax has long been regarded as the best and purest public man in the country, and this shameful treatment of the People's favorite, by the Officeholders' Convention, is considered the "last straw on the camel's back," by intelligent Republicans in this country.

The news of the nomination of Grant and Wilson was received in Monroe, by the adherents of the "Chieftain," in a very solemn manner,—almost as solemn as the burial service of another chieftain known to fame; not a drum was heard, not a gun was fired. All the cheerfulness and good feeling that have been observable in this place since the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention have been manifested by the Greeley men, who are having all the fun on their side of the house. In this village there are, by actual count, about one hundred Republicans who are open and active supporters of Greeley; and, adding to this number every Democrat (except one) in town, "you bet" they make it lively for the Long Branch Brother-in-Law party. Thus the Greeley tide is sweeping through this county, and throughout Wisconsin; the false assertions of the Grant press to the contrary notwithstanding.

Among the Greeley men there is a great demand for Senator Sumner's speech; they want it in pamphlet form, to use during the campaign. Will you please inform the people, through THE TRIBUNE, where it can be had in that form? There ought to be at least 1,000,000 copies of that speech distributed throughout the country. Placing Sumner's speech before a Grant man produces the same effect as placing water before a rabid dog. It may be, however, that the *collar* which the Grant man wears has something to do with the effect produced by the speech.

LIBERAL.

The Liberal Movement at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., June 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a citizen of Racine, allow me to tender you my congratulations for the manly stand your journal has assumed in the great Liberal Reform movement.

Shortly after Sumner's arraignment of the Long Branch Administration, you prophecied the great influence that speech would exert upon wavering voters. I can assure you for myself and many other members of our community, you did not err in your conjecture.

Previous to this speech, many of us were inclined to hold neutral views with reference to the Greeley and Grant tickets, and to regard them pretty much in the light of two evils of which we were undecided as to the lesser.

The great objection made here to Greeley is, that he is too much of a visionist; but surely a man who is capable of entertaining *some* ideas on a subject, even though they cannot all be reduced to practice, is preferable to him, who is capable of *none*.

If the people of the State generally are of the same opinion as many others in the county beside myself, we shall roll up a handsome majority for Greeley and Brown at the next election.

The *Times* is losing prestige among its friends. It is evident from its tone that, while it would convince everyone it is making herculean efforts in support of an energetic Reform, it is in reality shackled by the narrow views of party, and is fast-wedded to dead issues.

As for the *Inter Ocean*, that paper is intoxicated with its own effervescence, and, on the subject of Grant "gabbles most brutishly."

A. W.

Democratic Convention in Racine County.

BURLINGTON, Wis., June 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Democratic Convention for the Second Assembly District of Racine County, Wis., was held at Burlington on the 8th day of June, 1872, and appointed delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held at Milwaukee on the 13th; and the following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote:

> *Resolved*, That the members of the Second Assembly District of Racine County are in favor of the Cincinnati Platform and candidates.

DEMOCRAT.

IOWA.

Democrats for Greeley.

CLINTON, Iowa, June 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Cincinnati Platform, with Horace Greeley, is gaining ground hereabouts very fast, especially since the office-holders' Philadelphia nomination.

The County Democratic Convention here, on Saturday last, instructed their delegates to the State Convention, which is to appoint delegates to Baltimore, to support Greeley; so you see the fog is beginning to get out of the way. Greeley will have more strength here than most of Grant's office-holders are free to admit. They take great pains to inform the Democrats that Greeley has always been their bitterest and most powerful enemy. Grantites do feel awful bad to have Democrats speak favorably of H. G. Yours truly,

RADICAL.

Liberalism at Lansing.

LANSING, Iowa, June 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Greeley stock is at a premium in this place, and especially since the adjournment of the Office-Holders' Convention last week. Nearly all of the former leaders of the Republican party are strong for the Reform movement. As a prominent Republican lawyer remarked in my hearing a few days ago, they have got tired of paying for the support of the Dent family. Among the supporters of Greeley are the Hon. John Haney, Jr., H. H. Hemenway, Esq., Captain D. W. Henenway, R. P. Spencer, Esq., and many other old workers in the Republican cause. Nearly all of the Democrats announce their determination to vote for Greeley if he is indorsed at Baltimore. There are also a good many Democrats who say they will vote for the Philosopher regardless of Baltimore. A very few say they will vote for Grant in preference to H. G.; but, for every one of that class, there are ten Greeley Republicans. THE TRIBUNE is the most popular here of the Chicago dailies. Of the Grant papers, the *Times* takes the lead.

A DEMOCRAT.

INDIANA.

A Grant Fizzle at Wabash.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

WABASH, Ind., June 11.

SIR: This (Wabash) County, for years past, has given the largest Republican majority of any county in Northern Indiana, and the people have always been enthusiastic in the cause; but I can truthfully say now that a great change has been wrought, as was made made manifest last Thursday evening, when the news reached us that Grant and Wilson were nominated. Large posters had been put up in the most conspicuous places in the town, notifying the faithful followers of Grant that there would be a great ratification meeting. At the proper time the band made its appearance; but the crowd came not, and, after several attempts by office-seekers to make speeches in honor of the Great American Gift-Taker, it was thought best to adjourn until Saturday night, and all were requested to come out with banners, torches, and all the paraphernalia used in the last campaign. Even after witnessing such a miserable failure on Thursday evening, they were equally disappointed on Saturday evening. There were but few out then, and no enthusiasm was manifested, and all declare the whole thing a failure.

The fact is, the party is divided, and quite a respectable portion are for the Cincinnati nominees; and there is not a Democrat in the country who will not vote for Greeley and Brown if they are indorsed at Baltimore.

We intend putting a Greeley ticket in the field here, with some hope of success; but we will have to overcome about 800 majority. There will be a hard fight. If we lose we think it will be in a good cause. From all the information we can gather, we think Indiana good for at least 10,000 majority for Greeley and Brown.

REPUBLICAN.

KANSAS.

Democratic Indorsement of Greeley.

WATERVILLE, Kan., June 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Democratic Convention of Marshall County, Kan., held in Waterville to-day, elected Greeley delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Topeka. The spirit manifested in the indorsement of the Cincinnati Platform leaves no doubt upon the minds of Republicans, as well as Democrats, that the latter will go for Horace Greeley next November.

OCCIDENTAL.

NEBRASKA.

Address of the Liberal Republicans of Nebraska.

To the Friends of Independence and Reform:

The undersigned cordially indorsing the platform and candidates of the National Liberal Republican Convention held in Cincinnati, May 1, 1872 appeal to all friends of political independence and governmental reform throughout the State, to unite with them in promoting the success of those principles and the election of those candidates.

A national crisis demands the earnest attention of every patriotic citizen. The corruption consequent upon the war has crept into and obtained control of our Government. The very life of our free institutions is threatened.

The partisans of the Administration have throttled the voice of the people by packing conventions made up of, and by the office holders of, such Administration.

Influential and lucrative offices have been given those who had obtained the President's favor by means of valuable presents, and to those notoriously corrupt and unworthy.

When illustrious Senators have dared to raise a voice of criticism and to ask for investigation, the zealous partisans of the Administration have ridiculed the charges and stood in the way of such investigations, that the guilt of the Administration might not be uncovered.

The dignity of the executive chair has been prostituted by most shameless and wholesale favoritism and nepotism.

The President has held his official patronage as a merchantable commodity—for sale to the highest bidder.

Post offices, land offices, and revenue offices throughout the nation, but in our own State most conspicuously have been the guilty purchase price of the election of United States Senators, known to be the especial partisans of the President.

Other policies than these are demanded in the conduct of national affairs. The war was ended seven years ago. Now, broadest measures of amnesty to the end that the acrimonies of the war may be obliterated and peace and good will established in all the States and between all the States are demanded.

A thorough and radical reform in the Civil Service that the unblushing abuses of fraud and nepotism which have obtained under the present Administration may be done away is demanded.

An end to laws which permit, and to Executives who sanction, the buying of votes with lucrative offices, in Senatorial elections; an end to vesting the public domain in soulless corporations,—but a sacred dedication thereof to actual settlers and to purposes of education; an end to decisions from the Land Department of our Government in favor of railroad monopolies and against the homesteaders of our State,—especially the defenders of the national life; an end to the selfish rule of "Administration" caucuses; an end to a subsidized public "press;" legislation for the whole people,—not a special class; our officers to be servants of the people,—not the people the sycophant slaves of the office-holders; a government under which the *people* shall rule, and the *ruler* be ruled; a Government which shall regard dishonesty as treason, and a political ring its deadly enemy; a Government in which the military shall be strictly subordinate to the civil power, a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, is demanded by every honest man in all the States.

We therefore invite and call upon "all patriotic citizens, without regard to former political affiliations, who desire, with us, the success of such principles, and of the candidates for Presidency and Vice Presidency, placed before the country by the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, to organize at once in their several counties and voting precincts throughout the State, and to actively prepare for the fall campaign. Let there be an Executive Committee chosen in every county, and have the name and address of its Chairman forwarded to W. P. Roberts, Nebraska City, Neb., at once. Let campaign clubs be formed in every precinct. Organized activity will be the price of success. Act at once.

OTOE COUNTY.	
O. P. Mason.	F. Renner.
R. Rodenbaus.	J. H. Masters.
M. L. Hayward.	J. D. Carmichael.
A. Cole.	John McCartney.
C. Schumacher.	J. J. Hochstetler.
W. Vermillion.	Lawson Cook.
A. Bowen, M. D.	W. P. Roberts.
W. F. Rottmann.	Paul Scamlaks.
Fred. Beyschlag.	
NEMAHA COUNTY.	
Jarvis S. Church.	O. B. Hewett.
Alf. W. Morgan.	A. P. Cogswell.
J. M. Graham.	John C. Deuser.
C. W. Wheeler.	Geo. B. Moore.
A. W. Morgan, Sen.	W. F. Rogers.
T. A. Creigh.	Theo. Hill.
J. C. McNaughton.	Nelson G. Baker.
R. J. Whitney.	Geo. W. Berkley.
A. D. Marsh.	B. S. Wall.
CASS COUNTY.	
R. R. Livingston.	Philip Paine.
L. F. Johnson.	H. E. Ellison.
O. F. Johnson.	J. D. Jumpson.
Levi Golding.	J. L. G. Charlton.
Wm. B. Porter.	G. W. Mark.
James G. Taylor.	Henry Rohwader.
J. W. Shannon.	Moses D. Age.
LANCASTER COUNTY.	
F. W. Hohmann.	W. J. Lamb.
S. B. Hohmann.	Benj. F. Fisher.
A. W. Kellogg.	O. W. Webster.
R. W. Taylor.	J. W. Hartley.
Geo. E. Church.	L. W. Billingsley.
Jas. Gorton.	J. M. Young.
Jas. E. Philpott.	J. K. Honeywell.
John Heaston.	S. B. Galey.
Nelson C. Brock.	W. P. Phillips.
F. E. Atwood.	S. J. Clark.

List from Omaha and other counties not received in time.

Minnesota as a Resort for Consumptives.

ROCHESTER, Minn., June 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: THE TRIBUNE recently published an article written by Dr. E. Andrews, headed "The Proper Climate for Consumptives, and for Persons Threatened with Consumption," in which it was said:

> Contrary to the popular opinion, Minnesota is a worse place than our own State, having 14 per cent of deaths from Consumption, while Illinois has only 11 per cent. The best places in the country are as follows: New Mexico, 3 per cent; Arkansas, 6 per cent; Mississippi, 6 per cent; Alabama, 6 per cent; Florida, 6 per cent; Georgia, 5 per cent; South Carolina, 5 per cent; and Utah, 6 per cent.

We have no means of knowing what proportion of that 14 per cent of deaths counted against us is really due to Eastern States. Probably three-fourths of the whole number of persons dying here of Consumption came here as invalids for relief, many of them in such desperate condition as to require litters in removal from cars to boats. Is it surprising that many of these die?

Because there are more deaths in your hospitals than in other places of similar numbers of people, Dr. Andrews will scarcely make an argument against their use for treatment of sick and maimed persons. A statistical fact in the wrong place, or thoughtlessly applied, may be as mischievous as a deliberate misrepresentation. The character of Minnesota as a refuge for consumptives stands well enough with her citizens to need no defence, and we only ask it as a favor of the good doctor that he will not administer anything to damage our health and reputation; he would only dose by inadvertence.

H.

A Dead Dog.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is one crime, intolerable at the present time of excessive hot weather, which demands immediate attention. The justice of poisoning dogs, under the ordinance, is proper and commendable, but, after our vigilant police force have destroyed the doomed animals, it seems to me of quite as much importance to remove the dead, before the carcasses begin to fall to pieces, especially when in the crowded and busiest thoroughfares of the city.

One case in point which I noticed this morning, is the festering carcass of a dead dog, which begins to "smell to heaven," on State street, just north of Eighteenth, almost directly in front of the residence of Health Officer Buell. Will you please call his attention to the matter at once, as he has probably, not discovered the corpse, it having been there only about a week, and oblige,

MANY CITIZENS.

CHICAGO, June 11.

—Over 8,000 persons assembled at Gnadhutten, near New Philadelphia, Ohio, Wednesday, to participate in the ceremonies of dedicating a monument to the memory of the ninety-six Christian Indians, who were massacred in cold blood by white soldiers, March 8, 1782.

...light, and all were ...ith banners, torch... ...ls used in the last ... witnessing such a ...rday evening, they ...om Saturday even... ...w out then, and no ...d, and all declare ...r.

...divided, and quite ...for the Cincinnati ...not a Democrat in ...t vote for Greeley ... indorsed at Balt...

...Greeley ticket in the ...pe of success; but ...me about 800 major... ...rd fight. If we lose ...good cause. From ... with r, we think ...10,000 majority for ...
REPUBLICAN.

...AS.

...ment of Greeley.
...VILLE, Kan., June 6.
...Tribune:
...Convention of Mar... ...in Waterville to... ...gates to the State ...d at Topeka. The ...indorsement of the ...ves no doubt upon ...ns, as well as Demo... ...will go for Horace ...
OCCIDENTAL.

...SKA.

...al Republicans of ...

...dence and Reform: ...ially indorsing the ...of the National Lib... ...tion held in Cincin... ...to all friends of po... ...d governmental re... ...te, to unite with ...uccess of those prin... ...of those candidates. ...nds the earnest at... ...n citizen. The cor... ...the war has crept ...ol of our Govern... ...our free institutions ...

...Administration have ...the people by pack... ...p of, and by the ...Administration. ...ive offices have been ...obtained the Presi... ...of valuable presents, ...usly corrupt and un... ...

...nators have dared to ...n and to ask for inves... ...partisans of the Ad... ...uled the charges and ...such investigations, ...dministration might ...

...executive chair has ...most shameless and ...nepotism. ...ld his official patron... ...commodity—for sale ...

...es, and revenue offi... ...ation, but in our own ...usly have been the ...f the election of Uni... ...nown to be the espec... ...esident.

...these are demanded in ...nal affairs. The war ...ago. Now, broadest ...to the end that the ...may be obliterated ...ill established in all ...n all the States are ...

...al reform in the Civil ...shing abuses of fraud ...have obtained under ...ration may be done ...

...permit, and to Exec... ...the buying of votes ...Senatorial elections; ...public domain in soul... ...a sacred dedication ...and to purposes of ...ecisions from the Land ...vernment in favor of ...d against the home... ...especially the defend... ...; an end to the selfish ...n" caucuses; an end ..."press;" legislation ...not a special class; ...of the people,—not ...nt slaves of the office... ...nt under which the ...the ruler be ruled; a ...all regard dishonesty ...political ring its ...Government in ...all be strictly subor... ...a Government of ...ople, and for the peo... ...very honest man is all ...

...e and call upon "all ...hout regard to former ...who desire, with us, ...principles, and of the ...ency and Vice Presi... ...the country by the ...Convention at Cincin... ...nce in their several ...precincts throughout ...ively prepare for the ...there be an Executive ...n every county, and ...ddress of its Chairman ...oberts, Nebraska City, ...campaign clubs be ...cinct. Organized ac... ...of success. Act at ...

COUNTY.
F. Renner,
J. H. Masters,
J. D. Carmichael,
John McGarvey,
J. J. Hochstetler,
Lawson Cook,
W. P. Roberts,
Paul Schaminski,
...
COUNTY.
O. B. Hewett,
A. P. Cockrell,
John C. Deuel,
Geo. B. Moore,
W. T. Rogers,
Theo. Hill,
Nelson G. Baker,
Geo. W. Berkley,
R. S. Wall.
COUNTY.
Philip Paine,
H. E. Ellison,
J. D. Jumpson,
L. G. Charlton,
G. W. Mark,
Henry Rohwedder,
Moses D. Age.
...N COUNTY
W. J. Lamb,
Benj. F. Fisher,
G. W. Webster,
J. W. Hartley,
J. W. Stillingley,
J. M. Young,
J. K. Honeywell,
S. B. Galey,
W. P. Phillips,
P. J. Clark.
...other counties not re...

...er for Consumptives.
...HESTER, Minn., June 9.
...cago Tribune:
...recently published an ...E. Andrews, headed ...for Consumptives, ...tened with Consump... ...said:
...r opinion, Minnesota is ...wn State, having 14 per ...sumption, while Illinois ...The best places in the ...; New Mexico, 3 per ...nt; Mississippi, 4 per ...nt; Florida, 6 per cent; ...Carolina, 5 per cent;

...knowing what pro... ...of deaths counted ...e to Eastern States. ...of the whole num... ...here of Consumption ...for relief, many of ...condition as to re... ...from cars to boats. ...y of these die? ...re deaths in your ...places of similar ...Andrews will scarce... ...gainst their use for ...maimed persons. A ...e wrong place, or ...ay be as mischiev... ...presentation. The ...as a refuge for con... ...nough with her citi... ...and we only ask it ...doctor that he will ...g to damage our ...he would only dose ...
H.

...Dog.
...Tribune:
...intolerable at the ...ive hot weather, ...e attention. The ...under the ordi... ...commendable, but, ...e force have de... ...als, it seems to me ...ance to remove the ...es begin to fall to ...n the crowded and ...the city.
...aish, I noticed this ...g carcass of a dead ..."smell to heaven," ...h of Eighteenth, ...of the residence of ...ll you please call ...tter at once, as he ...arted the corpse, it ...about a week, and ...
MANY CITIZENS.

...assembled at Guad... ...lphia, Ohio, Wed... ...the ceremonies of ...to the memory of ...ndians, who were ...y white soldiers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

...Roasted Alive—A Man Ar... Held to Bail on the Charge of ...—The Root-Considerable Dam... ...Sedgwick Street.

...HORSES ROASTED ALIVE.

...alarm of fire, of which the fire... ...the attendance previous to the ...of this week, have been dis... ...of fire, which may stretch out ...summer while rain refuses to fall. ...ad two "runs," both of which ...extensive fires in outlying por... ...the first alarm came from Box ...o'clock in the morning. The ...the corner of Archer avenue ...street, but the fire was found to be ...large frame barn a short distance ...western end of Ashland avenue. ...was entirely destroyed, together ...which consisted of a large ...feed, and sixteen horses. ...of the latter to escape ...stalls were as terrible to wit... ...were unsuccessful in effect, the ani... ...roasted alive on the spot where they ...The barn and all that it con... ...owned by Jones & Bro., proprietors ...in which it was situated. Their ...$4,000, and their insurance extreme... ...appears to be ample reason for ...this fire was started by an inhu... ...and revengeful wretch named ...who, up to yesterday morning, ...by Messrs. Jones & Bro. as a car... ...stated that he had some difficulty ...of the firm on Tuesday evening. ...Jones said to him seems to have ...him to quit work and ...whisky. After filling himself ...that is peddled out in that por... ...city where he works, he ...to his boarding house, ...Dorman, a brickmaker. His first ...Dorman. The latter, seeing ...was crazy with drink, allowed ...unnoticed. Reed, however, ...to fight, with or without provo... ...attacked Dorman, knocked him ...and beat him savagely, no one ...to interfere. After satisfying his ...Reed left the house, threatening ...upon some other person before ...2 o'clock in the morning he re... ...Dorman's house, and startled the in... ...the "fire!" through an open win... ...though weak and sore from the ...he had received a short time ...into his yard, and found that ...barn was on fire at ...and that the horses within ...and snorting frantically. Reed was ...seen. An alarm was turned in ...Box, and then Dorman, who ...suspected that the drunken carpenter ...out his threats, went in search of ...to have him punished at all ...was traced to a low saloon not ...from the scene of the fire. When he ...of Dorman, who, in his disabled ...was no more able to cope with the ...than the merest child, he ran to a ...shop within a few blocks of the saloon, ...himself of a heavy iron bar, with ...threatened to kill his pursuer. ...who happened along at a ...time, interfered, and secured Reed, ...of the charges against ...was taken to a police station, and yes... ...was brought before Justice Ban... ...evidence that he had set fire to the ...conclusive that he was held for trial ...,000.

ON SEDGWICK STREET.

...12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an ...sounded from Box 121, for a fire in the ...frame residence No. 361 Sedgwick ...adjoining houses on either side were ...saved before the flames were finally ex... ...No. 361, owned by Mr. Thawson, and ...by him on the first floor, and by Mr. ...on the second floor. Their furniture ...The building was damaged to ...of $600; insured for $1,000. No. 363, a ...frame residence, owned and occupied ...Fay, sustained injury to the amount ...insured for $2,000 in the North Missouri. ...No. 359, a one-story frame cottage, ...occupied by John Morehman, was ...damaged $100; no insurance. The origin ...could not be ascertained.

FIRE IN A PLANING MILL.

...at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an ...sounded from Box 384 for a fire in the ...of Louis & Ferguson, corner of ...and Twenty-second streets, which origi... ...the shaving-room, from some unex... ...cause. The flames soon swept through ...apartment where they made their ap... ...and seized upon the more substantial ...of the building and stock, which were ...to the extent of about $15,000. The pro... ...had policies of $5,000 each on stock in ...Illinois and North Missouri Companies. ...building was insured in the following Com... ...: $2,000; Times, $1,000; American ...Pennsylvania, $1,000. A two-story frame ...adjoining the mill, owned by Michael ...occupied by him as a blacksmith-... ...was burned up, loss, $600; no insurance.

ON MILWAUKEE AVENUE.

...o'clock yesterday afternoon fire broke ...in Bahns' mill, a frame building situated ...on Milwaukee avenue. It was occupied ...Bros. & Co. The mill and its contents ...entirely destroyed. No. 1061, an adjoining ...building, occupied by Henry Jewell as a ...boarding-house, was also burned to ...the ground. No. 1059, a one-story and basement ...house, occupied by August Steinhaus as ...was badly damaged. The three ...were owned by Mr. Steinhaus, whose ...is about $20,000; insured for $4,000 in a ...company. Booth & Co.'s loss on stock ...machinery amounts to $3,000; no insurance. ...Jewell loses $2,000 on saloon fixtures, ...and furniture; no insurance. No. 1059 ...avenue, a frame cottage with brick ...owned by Julius Bright, and occupied ...by a man named Wiley, was reduced to ...The occupants claim that their combined ...is $1,000, upon which there is no insurance. ...the origin of the fire is not given.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

A Mysterious Visit.

...heavenly calm usually supposed to pervade ...the House, was disturbed yesterday by ...the appearance of General Horace Por... ...President Grant's Private Secretary, or aide ...This distinguished attache of the White ...House was so near the person of His Excel... ...the President, that his arrival was the cause ...alarm among the officials. They commented ...not knowing what it meant. He was ...to go direct to the Marshal's office, and ...many bets were offered that the head of ...the functionary would be cut off. There ...nothing positive developed, and he went ...without having left a footprint behind to ...show why he came. He is expected to return ...soon to Long Branch immediately, and ...that he will carry back the resigna... ...of one or two officials. The Marshal says ...he knows nothing about his resignation. ...Mr. McLean returned to the city yester... ...looking hearty. His resignation has not had ...any effect upon his health. He pro... ...fesses to know nothing of his successor.

Terrible Derrick Accident.

...A shocking occurrence took place at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Scovill & Allen's ...Prairie Bank Building, corner of Desplaines ...and Washington streets, whereby Valentine Fish... ...an unmarried man aged 32 years, lost his life, ...and Philip Lower was badly injured in the back. ...The body of Fisher was taken to the Madison ...Street Police Station, where a partial investiga... ...tion into the circumstances attending his death ...was made by the Coroner. The following facts ...were elicited: Fisher was driving home in a hack ...from the funeral of a child belonging to Henry ...Erikson, his partner in the undertaking busi... ...ness. Frank Erikson and Philip Lower occupied ...the vehicle with him. While passing by the ...building above alluded to, a lofty derrick, used ...for raising heavy stone, fell outwards across ...Desplaines street, striking the hack directly in ...the center, and crushing it to atoms. Fisher ...and Lower received the weight of the enormous ...beam upon their bodies, and the former was ...instantly killed. Lower's back and shoul... ...ders were broken, and there is no possibility of ...his recovery. The Coroner, after hearing so ...much evidence, postponed further examina... ...tion until this forenoon. There are ...contradictory reports about the position of the ...derrick previous to its falling. Some say it was ...improperly moved; others, that it was swung around ...by the weight of a stone which was being hoist... ...ed, and still others, that it was knocked down ...by a hack, which collided with the guy-rope ...extending across the street. Fisher resided at No. ...Halsted avenue, and Lower at the corner of ...Taylor and Halsted streets. A remarkable cir... ...cumstance connected with the accident was that ...Erikson, who was also an occupant of the hack, ...escaped injury.

Democratic Greeley Club.

...The powerful influence of the Times upon the ...political action of the leading Chicago Demo... ...crats is finely illustrated in the fact that a "Lib... ...eral Democratic Club" has been formed, with ...the following officers:
President—David A. Gage.
Vice Presidents—Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick, ...Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Murray F. Tuley, Gen. ...Jackson, Carter H. Harrison, Thomas Lou... ...F. H. Winston, Hugh Maher, E. F. Run... ...H. Lowenthal, Michael Keeley, M. W. Fuller, ...Doolittle, Jr., F. T. Sherman, Thomas J. ...John B. McAvoy, Joshua L. Marsh, ...Adams, Henry Waller, Patrick Rafferty, ...G. Miller, Mark Sheridan, John Comiskey, ...Prendeville, Daniel O'Hara, Theodore ...Daniel Cameron, Malcolm McDonald, ...Richberg.
Secretary—W. J. Onahan.
...Times, which is authority for the statement, ...understands that the above named gentlemen ...consented to serve, and that the object of ...club will be, in the first instance, to secure the ...acceptance of the platform and nominations of ...the Cincinnati Convention by the Baltimore ...Convention.

Strange Death of a Young Girl.

...At half past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the ...body of Kate Kosten was found hanging ...by a beam in a woodshed at the rear of her ...mother's house, No. 209 Forquer street. It was ...immediately cut down, and the Coroner notified. ...An inquest was held, and several persons ...who were intimately acquainted with ...deceased were examined concern... ...ing her behavior previous to death. ...The testimony went to show that she was appar... ...ently in the best of health and spirits, and had ...no reason for committing suicide. Under the cir... ...cumstances, the jury rendered a verdict of "death ...by hanging, the act by her own hand." The ...deceased was sixteen years of age, and, so far as ...could be ascertained, had been on the best of ...terms with her family, herself, and everybody ...else. It is thought that her death was the result ...of a foolish freak, and purely accidental.

Meteorological.

...meteorological observations, as recorded by J. ...Gasgrain, Optician, 124 State street, corner of ...Madison (Observer to the Smithsonian Insti... ...tute). The small letters are the initials for gen... ...eral; high; varying; rain; snow; moist atmos... ...phere; dry.

CHICAGO, June 12.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. g.	To 3 p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. g.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W. g.	

Michigan Avenue Free Library.

...The Librarian of the Michigan Avenue Free ...Library requests the following card to the mem... ...bers: Persons who have books will please return ...them to the Librarian by the 16th of June ...(for the annual examination), under a penalty of ...two cents for each day of retention beyond that time. The library will be reopened on the 1st of July.
H. C. LELAND, Librarian.

Everything.

—E. A. Burrell and Philip Phillips are to be at Moody's Mission next Sunday.

—Vaas and the Great Western Light Guard Band do not go to Boston, to take part in the Jubilee, but will remain in Chicago and attend to business, as usual.

—The ladies of the State Street Methodist Church will hold a strawberry and ice-cream festival, at the church, this evening, on the corner of State and Thirty-fourth streets.

—The South Park boulevards are sadly in need of sprinkling, the dust being simply horrible. As the boulevards were constructed at a great expense for the pleasure of the public, so slight a matter as the cost of sprinkling surely need not stand in the way of rendering the driveways enjoyable.

—A handsome gold-headed cane, bearing a suitable inscription, which was voted to Dr. R. R. Harcourt at St. Stephen's Fair on May 31, was presented to Mr. Harcourt at his residence, No. 144 North Morgan street, on Monday evening. Mr. Harcourt acknowledged the distinction with a few well-chosen words, and invited his visitors to supper.

—The annual festival and fair in aid of St. Jarlath's Church will commence this evening at the West Side Rink, and continue until Saturday evening. First-class music will be in attendance. The following gentlemen are running for a gold-headed cane: P. Fitzgerald, George A. Edbrooke, and John Kelly. Their friends are expected to rally round them.

—Among the arrivals yesterday at the Grand Central Hotel were the following: Clem Studebaker and M. H. Baker, South Bend, Ind.; Samuel Clapp, wife and daughter, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Newton, Minneapolis; General Chas. T. Raymond, U. S. A.; W. D. Smith, Oswego, N. Y.; Geo. W. Blake and wife, Aurora; John Dobson and wife, St. Paul; G. E. Williston, Omaha; E. H. Wiswall and wife, West Troy, N. Y.; Henry Bowles, Evansville; George T. Stevens, Minneapolis.

—The El Paso (Ill.) Journal of June 6 contains an elaborate description of the opening in that town of a new dry goods palace by C. P. Frasier & Co. "Chet" Frasier for six years has held a responsible position as head salesman in the wholesale cloth department of J. V. Farwell & Co., and his army of friends in Chicago will be pleased to learn that he is under full headway in business for himself, with the most flattering prospects.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: James O. Cleveland, 5-story and basement brick, 50x90 feet, southeast corner of Monroe and Market streets; Wright & Lauther, 2-story and basement brick, 78x116 feet, northeast corner of Beach and Polk streets; L. Bauer, 2-story and basement brick, 21 x80 feet, No. 346 South Halsted street; Allen & Bartlett, 2 story and basement stonefront, 75x40 feet, West Jackson street; Sawyer & Butterfield, 4-story and basement brick, No. 10 West Lake street.

—A frightened team ran away from the lumber yard of Van de Mark & Chandler, near North avenue bridge, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The bridge was open at the time, and the horses fell into the river. One of them was drowned. The other was saved with great difficulty. The driver of the wagon, William Heet, was thrown out before the river was reached. He lost two fingers, and was hurt dangerously in the head. It is probable that he will not recover.

—F. Redditts, a hay pedler residing near Summit, was thrown from his wagon at the corner of Halsted and O'Brien streets last evening, and one of his feet badly crushed. The accident was caused by the attempt of his horses to run away, they having been frightened by a passing fire engine. Redditts' injuries were attended to in a drug store, and he was afterward sent home.

—Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At the County Hospital, on the body of Lewis Schackett, aged 45, who died from injuries received from a bank of earth caving in upon him at Brighton; verdict, accidental death. At the Morgue, on the body of an unknown man, which was found in a mangled condition near the track of the Cincinnati, Pittsburgh & St. Louis Railroad; verdict, run over by the cars. At No. 62 Wright street, on the body of Sarah Tracy, who died of epilepsy. At No. 62 Wright street, on the body of John Solf, who was crushed to death between two railroad cars; verdict, accidental death. Deceased leaves a wife and five children, who reside in Germany.

—Yesterday afternoon Thomas Burroughs, a laborer employed at Pike's new four story building, corner of La Salle and South Water streets, was seriously injured in the head by the falling of a gravel-elevating machine. The accident was caused by the breaking of a derrick.

—William Conway, a cigar dealer on West Polk street, was held in $600 bail for trial by Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, for selling unstamped wares.

SEEING THE WORLD.

Two Chicago Gamins on Their Travels—They are Arrested in Detroit, with a Large Amount of Money and Valuables in Their Possession.

The Detroit *Free Press* of the 11th inst. contains the following account of the arrest in that city of two Chicago boys:

Yesterday afternoon a lad named Edward Quinlan, about 13 years old, approached officer Spillane, on Jefferson avenue, and informed him that a clothier had been trying to defraud him. Spillane accompanied him to the store, and there found a boy 11 years old, named Rogers Horan, the partner of Quinlan. They stated that in buying a suit of clothing the dealer had attempted to tie up a cheap pair of pants for the better pair which they had purchased. The officer straightened out the snarl, and then began questioning the lads. They told what appeared like a straight story, and were very anxious to avoid further examination. They claimed to live in Chicago, and to be travelling by permission of their parents, but their anxiety to get away induced the officer to take them to the Central station, when the out jump... ...of the bag, or rather the little satchel which one of them carried. Opening this, Sergeant Reynolds found $800 in greenbacks, and searching the boys, another $50 was found.

After a little time the lads told their story. Quinlan's father keeps a restaurant or saloon at No. 303 State street, Chicago, and Horan's father is a ...builder in the same city. A week ago Friday the two lads made up their minds to steal $3,000 which Quinlan's father had at home, and the money was taken that day. The afternoon, night, Saturday, and Saturday night were spent in Chicago, the boys buying candies, nuts, boys' watches, and whatever struck their fancy. They kept clear of saloons, knowing that they might be robbed, and Sunday took the propeller City of New York for Oswego, calculating to go to New York and from thence to Paris. When they went on board the boat they had five watches, three gold and two silver ones, and as near as Quinlan can remember, had squandered about $600. The officers of the boat suspected the lads of being thieves or runaways, and as they both declare, the Captain took away all the watches and some of their money, telling them that he would turn them over to the police on reaching Detroit.

When the boat reached Sarnia the boys made their escape, and after wandering about that town and Port Huron, for several days, came along to Detroit, reaching here Saturday. From Tuesday to Saturday they got rid of $400 or $700 in one way and another, lending some to boys whom they got acquainted with, and sometimes being robbed of from $10 to $50. They came here for the purpose of buying clothing, and were then to go to Niagara Falls. They had purchased a lot of shirts, two suits of clothing, and other articles, but very nearly all the money spent by them here was recovered by Officer Spillane, the goods being returned to each merchant. The weeping lads were locked up, a telegram sent to Chicago, and an officer will be here this morning to take them back.

OUT DOOR SPORTS.

BASE BALL.

AMATEUR OR PROFESSIONAL?

It is seriously contemplated by, perhaps, a majority of the members of the Chicago Base Ball Association to take time by the forelock, and proceed at once to the engagement of players to constitute the Chicago professional nine for the season of 1873, and it has been virtually decided to hold a meeting soon and appoint a Committee, whose duty it shall be to select and secure a nine for next year. The movement seems to be quite premature, and, if entered upon at all, should be delayed for at least three months. Of course, Chicago, if she goes into the thing, will have none but the best players in the land, provided extravagant offers of money can induce them to come, and when the competition for "talent" begins in earnest we may expect to see rival cities running a lively race to secure the best players, and the effect of the strife will doubtless be to bring up the yearly salary of a ball tosser, who works but eight or ten hours, all told, in the week, to the amount which first-class business employes receive for ten times the number of hours of labor, not to speak of the difference in ability required. In short, muscle and agility outrank brains and business capacity in the matter of compensation; and ball-players, who could scarcely earn $500 a year in any trade or occupation for which they are competent, receive $2,000 or $3,000 for about one day's work (of ten hours) in seven, for eight months in the year, and are supported in positions of semi-indolence and utter irresponsibility. This is the result of competition for professional base ball players, and it is a serious question whether Chicago is disposed to go into the business again. If, however, it is the wish of a number of individuals to form a corporation for the purpose of maintaining a professional nine for 1873, they should profit by past experience, and take their time in selecting players, as, in order to induce men to sign contracts in the middle of the season for next year, large salaries will have to be offered, and it may transpire, as it has often done, that those who stood the highest at the beginning of the year relapse into inefficiency before the season's play is ended, and are never again heard of as first class ball players. We flattered ourselves, in Chicago, that we had engaged for 1872 the finest combination ever organized into a playing nine, and yet the very players who were to have received the highest salaries have made an unparalleled exhibition of successful and uninterrupted muffinism, and their club to-day ranks the lowest in the land. October next will be ample time to begin negotiations for players, whose record and standing for the season will then be practically made up. There should be no hurry about the appointment of the proposed Committee on a nine for 1873.

Does Chicago want another professional nine at any price? Is it not about time that some attention were paid to our home players? We have already organized an excellent club in the Ætnas, who, with a good pitcher and one or two changes in the outfield, would prove of sufficient strength to induce Eastern clubs to visit Chicago. Why not make the Ætnas the representative club of Chicago for next year? This could be easily done by the addition of two or three players, and then we should have a club almost entirely made up of Chicago talent. Professional ball-playing has had its day, and has served its purpose in this city, in that it has stimulated home players to the degree of efficiency to which the Ætnas, for example, have obtained. Now let the resident amateurs have a chance. Let the Ætnas organize for 1873 on the co-operative plan, with such aid and encouragement as a strong amateur nine would be certain to receive from lovers of the game, and, as the present grounds can be maintained for another year at a moderate cost, we can have plenty of base ball in Chicago without again incurring the risk and annoyances of keeping up an expensive professional nine.

THE ÆTNAS AND LIBERTYS

play a match game this afternoon on the grounds corner of State and Twenty-third streets.

BOSTONS—ATHLETICS.

BOSTON, June 12.—The Bostons defeated the Athletics of Philadelphia this afternoon 18 to 4.

THE TURF.

INDIANAPOLIS SPRING MEETING.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—The Indianapolis spring meeting is well attended by turfmen, and is quite a success in the pacing race to-day. There were four entries and three started—Hoosier Tom, Harry, and Charley Evans. Hoosier Tom won the first premium of $300 in three straight heats. Time, 2:26½, 2:34½ and 2:33. Harry second, and Evans third. Premiums $150 and $100.

To-morrow the $1,000 purse will be trotted for by horses that never beat 2:38 and 2:35. There are six entries in each.

AQUATIC.

THE WINNING BOAT.

LONDON, June 12.—The boat in which the London crew rowed the match on the Thames last Monday, has been deposited in the Crystal Palace.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Postponement of Action on the Proposition to Widen North State Street—Also, the Matter of the Purchase of the New Water Works Site—The Question of Delinquent Taxes Under Consideration—Passage of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Ordinance.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President McAvoy in the chair, and present Ald. Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Cosy, McGenniss, Thompson, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Batcham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Verdier, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman, Mr. President.

A PARTY WALL.

Ald. Woodman asked unanimous consent to have passed an order directing the building of a party wall on the Coventry Engine House. Passed.

SWAPPING LOTS.

The ordinance regarding the exchange of the Long John Engine lot for one on Franklin street, belonging to Messrs. A. E. & S. A. Kent, was ordered to be engrossed.

AN ENGINE FOR BLUE ISLAND AVENUE.

The report of the Committee on Fire and Water, recommending the purchase of a lot within one block of the crossing of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, on which to erect an engine house, was passed.

WIDENING NORTH STATE STREET.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, referring to the widening of State street from Kinzie street to North avenue, to a width of 105 feet, was taken up. It set forth that there was no power under the present law to go on with the improvement, but there would be power under a new law to go into effect in July, and recommended that the matter be laid over until after the first of that month.

Ald. Woodman moved to strike out Kinzie street and insert Chicago avenue.

The motion to strike out was lost, 28 to 5.

The report was concurred in.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

Ald. Dixon moved that the vote by which the ordinance directing the City Collector to return the list of delinquent taxes to the County Treasurer on June 24th was ordered to be engrossed, be reconsidered, and that the ordinance be published.

On invitation of the Council, Corporation Counsel Tuley rose to explain how the new Constitution and recent Legislature affected the collection of taxes. The County Treasurer was the general officer, and authorized to sell property for delinquent taxes. It was necessary that the City Collector should make his returns to the County Treasurer before the 1st of July, or the money could not be collected until next year, and the city would be out of from $1,000,000 to $1,200,000. The ordinance under consideration gave the Collector until the 24th day of June to make the returns, and on the 6th of July the County Treasurer would have to begin the advertising required by law, so that judgments against delinquents could be procured at the August term of Court.

Ald. Dixon's motion was lost, 27 to 6, and the ordinance was ordered to be published.

BUDDAN STREET GONE.

Buddan street was rechristened Portland avenue.

THE WATER WORKS LOT.

The report of the majority of the Committee on Fire and Water, recommending the purchase of the "Walker" lot at the foot of Ashland avenue, as a site for new water works, was taken up.

Ald. Gill moved that the minority report setting out that the "Walker" lot was too dear, and recommending that the Board of Public Works advertise for a lot to be located south of Twenty-second street and west of Halsted, be substituted for the majority report.

The motion was ruled out of order at that time.

Ald. Holden moved that the majority report be adopted.

Ald. Otis moved that the subject be postponed until the second Monday in July.

The motion to postpone was lost—23 to 13.

Ald. Gill renewed his motion to substitute the minority for the majority report.

Ald. McGrath moved to postpone the subject temporarily.

The motion to postpone prevailed.

Ald Powell moved to adjourn.

The motion was lost—22 to 14.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Ald. Otis moved to take up the Atlantic and Pacific railroad ordinance.

Ald. Holden moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance was referred for engrossment.

The motion to reconsider prevailed—32 to 3.

Ald. Dixon moved that the engrossment be waived.

The motion prevailed.

Ald. Woodman moved that the ordinance be passed.

Ald. McGrath moved that it be made the special order for Monday evening, at 7:30.

The last motion was lost—27 to 8.

Ald McGrath moved to adjourn.

The motion was lost—30 to 5.

The ordinance was passed—yeas, 35; nays, 1, Gill.

The Council adjourned.

"An English Father" in Reply to "An American Mother."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read the letter of "An American Mother" in your columns of to-day, and, although unwilling to provoke a discussion with your lady correspondent, cannot allow her remarks to pass without challenging their accuracy, and the correctness of the conclusions to which her premises lead. Certain subjects of the autocratic rule of Austria, born and nurtured under the influence of an Imperial power, which blasts all the flowers and fruits that would ripen and expand under the sunshine of freedom, begin to think that there must be some cause for the "production of that celebrated member of humanity, the ingenious all conquering Yankee;" and straightway your correspondent begins to talk about the "inborn character of the ante-natal conditions," whatever that may mean, and, flying off at a tangent, claims that America has educated, but Europe has neglected, its mothers. Such a sweeping assertion as this could only be made by one grossly ignorant of the main facts of European history, or prejudiced to everything outside of the charmed circle in which he or she moves. I am perfectly willing to admit the intelligence and general good character of the American man. I am forced, also, after a perusal of your correspondent's letter, to believe in the want of logical powers in the American woman. But I cannot admit that it is by the superior training women receive here that your nation has achieved the preeminence it now enjoys. That "celebrated member of humanity, the ingenious, all-conquering Yankee," had better, I think, be kept in the background. So far as I have read his history, he has been chiefly "ingenious" in the inventing of wooden nutmegs, and "celebrated" for his success in pedling razor-strops; but, so far as "cuteness," in the proper sense of the term is concerned, he is not a criterion by which to judge the American people. If I am to believe that "the bringing up or training will stick to a child," then I must perforce have a very poor opinion of the training to which the young American lady of 1872 has been subjected. The true position of a waterfall or a curl, the diameter of a Grecian bend, the arrangement of a Dolly Varden, the falling into raptures over some Don Whiskerandos with an unpronounceable foreign name on his baggage, and an unpaid tailor's bill in his pocket,—are these the results of "the inborn character of ante-natal conditions?" If not, then are they not the result of that shallow, artificial life in which a great proportion of American society floats,—that life spent, not in self-sacrifice, philanthropy, and good and noble deeds, but in a superficial existence that saps the springs of life and health, and makes the spirit rest in idleness. Commend me, after all, to the bright English girl, who uses the physical powers which Heaven has given to her, improving them by exercise, strengthening them by true hygienic principles, thus producing a sound mind in a sound body; and tell me if you will not have a "cute" offspring there, even if the mother should be an "uneducated" milkmaid.

But, independent of this, I affirm that the education, both of the English and German, is equal to that bestowed upon the American woman. The conditions under which some women in the Old World live are unfavorable to their reception of a thorough education; but is this not so here also? Is there not poverty here as well as in Europe, hard work here as well as there, labor which takes the physical powers and leaves no time or inclination for mental training; squalor and wretchedness in your cities as well as in ours? Remove these physical obstructions, place the woman in conditions favorable to the development of her normal powers, and you will find that, when she is placed there, education stretches her pinions over her, and, instead of preaching politics in the parlor, she inculcates truth and virtue at the fireside; instead of becoming a Woodhull or a Claflin, she goes forth as a Florence Nightingale, bearing consolation to the wounded and the dying, or a Burdett-Coutts, alleviating want and misery, and brightening the path of the poor and the needy. But, you say, these are representative cases. True, and if "An American Mother" were to quote her examples, she would straightway fasten on that isolated representative case, the mother of George Washington, as a proof of her assertions. With a compulsory education act in England, Prussia, and Switzerland, which, if the parent be too poor or unwilling to send his children to school, empowers authorities to take the child and educate it, and with the light now dawning upon other nations, I have no fear for the issue. Your "cuteness" is proverbial; but how have you attained it? "Skin the Russian," says the proverb, "and you will find the Tartar beneath." Skin the American, and you will find the European,—the spirit of the Plantagenets, the blood of the Vikings, the fire and vivacity of the Gaul, the thought and research of the Teuton, fused and welded together, and forming a united whole; and your country favors your cuteness. In those lands where vegetation is almost spontaneous, where, "If you tickle Nature with a hoe, she laughs in a harvest," men are inert and indolent; but here, where rivers have to be turned, forests cleared, hills made level, and swamps cultivated, you find men with cast-iron energy,—men who laugh at obstacles and obstructions, and deem them only stepping-stones by which to ascend to something better and purer. Let America and England each go on in the march of improvement, but, until her daughters leave Free-Loveism, Spiritualism, and Political Suffrage, patronize home industries, and forget to imitate foreign institutions and foreign follies, let "An American Mother" keep silence in the churches, and also in the newspapers.

AN ENGLISH FATHER.

CHICAGO, June 12.

Misplaced Street Names.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you please call the attention of our City Fathers to a subject of great importance to strangers visiting the city? Quite a large number of names of streets on lamp-posts, are badly out of place; for instance, at the corner of West Randolph and Carpenter, Carpenter points Randolph, and vice versa. There are many cases like the above. Also, I notice two streets of one name (Cornell) north of Randolph and west of Jefferson.

E. T. GATCHELL.

CHICAGO, June 11.

WISCONSIN.

Suit to Secure the Payment of Railroad Bonds.

[Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., June 12.—The United States Circuit Court here has taken important action in the case of the bonds of Watertown City, given years ago to a large amount, and many of them claimed as fraudulently in aid of railroad companies, which the citizens have been trying to defeat by resisting and delaying payment. A bill was filed in court stating that the city of Watertown had neglected to levy a tax to pay judgment against the city, and that the Aldermen had resigned to evade it, and asking that the Court, through its officers, ascertain the amount and proportion that each piece of property should pay, and, if not paid in a time to be specified, direct the sale of it by its officers, to pay the judgment.

Judge Drummond delivered quite a lengthy opinion, in which he stated that he was not prepared to admit that, in such a case as presented by the bill, the creditor was remediless, but, on the contrary, he thought that a Court of Equity had power to frame a decree to meet the exigencies of the case; that where the officers resigned for the purpose of evading the levy of a tax account, a court of equity had the power to provide and frame a remedy to meet the demands of the case, analogous, it might be, to the proceedings provided for the assessment and collection of taxes, and by its officers to assess the amount of judgment upon the taxable property of a city as the officers were required, to do, as a fund pledged to the payment of the debt, and collect it by sale of property by its own officers, either as provided by the statutes for the collection of taxes, or some other appropriate manner. Judge Hopkins said he concurred with the right of the Courts to lay its hands upon the tax laws of the State, and through its own officers to assess and collect a tax upon the property of the city to pay this judgment, which, in his opinion, was the question in the case. He did not think a Court of Equity could exercise the taxing power of the State in that way, without express authority to do so by the Legislature. That the only way to raise the money for the payment of the judgment was by a tax, and the usual modes of taxation would necessarily have to be adopted and followed by the officer of the Court, which he thought impracticable, as well as unlawful.

THE TREATY.

England Afraid to Trust the Arbitrators—The San Juan Boundary Question.

LONDON, June 11.—The assemblage of the Geneva Arbitrators is the great subject of discussion. No provision in the Treaty requires a meeting of the Arbitrators on June 15, but they intended meeting on that day, as both Governments must then deliver their final papers, and if the Tribunal assembles they must close their arguments. The difficulty in the case is that England requests the United States to join in a postponement of the meeting. The request involves consent to a violation of the Treaty for a purpose contrary to American views.

The general feeling in Europe is that England is afraid of the Arbitrators. Innuendoes insulting to the honor of the Tribunal are current. It is said in high quarters that Russian money is operating against England. Count Catacazy is mentioned as continuing on this side of the Atlantic the work for which he was expelled from Washington. It is believed that Prince Gortschakoff's diplomacy and purse are opponents too formidable to be encountered.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Minister Thurston has received a despatch declaring that at a Cabinet meeting on the treaty question, it was decided to send another note to Minister Schenck as to the course of England on the meeting of the Arbitrators, June 15. The British Arbitrator, as is stated in this note, is instructed to repair to Geneva, on the 15th, and to submit to the Arbitrators a request for extension of time, on the plea that the differences between the two Governments have not yet been solved, although it is hoped that they will eventually be removed. The agent is further directed to explain that, inasmuch as the contracting parties are not yet in accord as to the subject matter of reference to arbitration, Her Majesty's Government declines to put in their argument as required by the Treaty, or take any other steps in arbitration, at present, and further, that should an adjournment be ordered, in accordance with what England believes to be the authority of the Court, her Majesty's Government reserve all their rights as heretofore to retire from the arbitration whenever they may think proper.

No answer will probably be sent to this last proposition, as the ultimatum of our Government is the supplemental article; and if the English argument is not filed on the 15th, it will be regarded as evidence of their desire to terminate the arbitration. The failure of the arbitration involves the whole treaty.

Prominent members of the Administration now here unite in the firm belief that this Government will not consent to the postponement of the Geneva Arbitration. The conduct of the British Ministry strengthens the rumor which prevailed in official circles several months ago, that they had satisfied themselves that the tribunal was inclined to give damages to the United States, and that they had ascertained through their secret agents.

LONDON, June 12.—The position of the Government on the Treaty creates great political excitement. The Government believes that the Treaty is not dead. It is rumored that a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry is to be moved in Parliament by Disraeli or Bouverie, probably by the latter; but, if so, it cannot be carried. General expectation is that there will be an adjournment of the Geneva Conference.

BERLIN, June 12.—The British Embassy unexpectedly presented, on the 10th instant, to the Emperor William, the Arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington, their answer to the American case on the San Juan boundary question. Mr. Bancroft submitted his replication yesterday. The Emperor will deliver his decision as soon as both parties request it.

Iowa Press Convention.

MT. PLEASANT, Iowa, June 12.—The second day of the Iowa Press Convention was attended by over 100 hundred editors, the press of the different sections of the State being well represented. The forenoon session was occupied in business discussion, and in the election and installation of officers. The following are the new officers, all of whom were elected by acclamation: President, T. P. Treynor, of the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*; Vice President, Judge Tomon, of the Independence *Bulletin*; Secretary, A. L. Swalm, of the Jefferson *Bee*; Treasurer, J. W. Rogers, of the West Union *Gazette*. Executive Committee, Colonel Leach, Cedar Rapids *Republican*; Captain Rathburn, of the Marion *Register*; John Mahon, of the Muscatine *Journal*.

Cedar Rapids was fixed upon as the place for holding the next Convention.

The afternoon was spent in visiting the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant Female Seminary, and different objects of interest in and around the city.

At the evening session the anniversary address was delivered by Samuel M. Clark, of the Keokuk *Gate City*. Subject—"Journalism a Profession or Craft, Which?" The address was one of great excellence, delivered finely, and was well received by the Convention.

Following the Convention was a grand banquet given by the citizens of Mount Pleasant. It was an affair of regal hospitality—the great social feature of the occasion. The people of Mount Pleasant have entertained their editorial visitors magnificently.

In the morning at 8 o'clock an excursion party will start to Salt Lake City. Some fifty or sixty, and their wives, will go upon the trip. They will be gone six or eight days.

International Peace Jubilee.

BOSTON, June 12.—The first day of the great musical festival will be dedicated to America; the second to England; third to Germany; fourth to France; fifth to Austria, and sixth to Russia. On the following Sunday evening there will be a grand sacred concert. The following is part of the programme for Tuesday, the 18th: British national anthem, "God Save the Queen," sung by a full chorus of twenty thousand voices, with the solo by the eminent artist, Madame Erminia Rudersdorff, accompanied by the band of the Grenadier Guard, grand orchestra of one thousand performers, military bands, one thousand full corps drums, all the bells of Boston in chime, and several batteries of artillery fired by electricity.

A Sheriff Murdered.

PITTSBURGH, June 12.—At midnight, last night, Deputy Sheriff William Hatfield was stabbed and killed by Ambrose E. Lynch, *alias* "Bruiser," at the house of Lynch's sister, Mrs. Teets, in Allegheny. Lynch alleged that he discovered Hatfield in bed with his sister, and that he stabbed him while in bed. Mrs. Teets denies the criminal intimacy, but states that the Sheriff was there on business connected with her husband, who had left the city to avoid a prosecution for the same offence.

New England Press Association.

BOSTON, June 12.—At the annual meeting of the New England Associated Press, held here to-day, the following officers were elected: President, General Joseph R. Hawley, of the Hartford *Courant*; Secretary and Treasurer—R. M. Pulsifer, of the Boston *Herald*; Executive Committee—R. Worthington, of the Boston *Traveler*; S. N. Stickwell, Boston *Journal*; J. H. Bromley, of the Hartford *Post*.

New York State Temperance Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.—The State Temperance Convention will probably be held at Saratoga the latter part of July, to adopt measures to secure united and efficient political temperance action in the future.

To Merchants, Wholesale Druggists, and Feed Stores.

Wanted, responsible agents for the State of Illinois, to represent the North British Cattle Food Company, sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated nutritious condiment for horses and cattle,—the finest cattle food in the world. Address North British Cattle Food Company, Everett House, Fourth avenue, New York.

A Reason for Reduction.

E. C. Lawrence & Co., No. 437 Wabash avenue announce that, in order to save the labor, expense and breakage involved in removal, they will make a discount of from 15 to 25 per cent, on their entire stock of China, fancy goods, glassware, crockery, silver plated ware, etc.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 12.—UP—Props City of Boston, Lawrence, Oneida; barks G. J. Wells, Parana, Lotus, Osceola; schrs E. E. Turner, Atalanta, Knapp, Fayette Brown, Fred Moore, A. J. Rider, Onondaga, Melvina, W. B. Allen, Potomac, Kinter, Metropolis, Bell, Walbridge.

DOWN—Props St. Louis, J. L. Hurd, Fisk; bark William Sturgis; schrs Oneida, Fleet Wing, D. P. Ely.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, May 12.—Evening—DOWN—Props Cuba, Mohawk, Northern Light; barks City of Painesville, Jessie Hoyt; brig Rosseau; schrs P. S. Marsh, York State, O. C. Trowbridge, Colonel Cook, M. Fillmore, City of Sheboygan, Mary Taylor.

UP—Prop Colorado; schrs Emma, Mayes.

WIND—Southwest.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

Killed While Going Home with His Wife from a Theatre.

From The New York Sun, June 10.

Augustus Brown and his wife, of 78 Lewis street, while passing through Division street, on their return from the Bowery Theatre at about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, saw a gang of young rowdies sitting about the junk shop at the corner of Attorney street. The couple paid no attention to the jibing of the young fellows, but quietly passed along. When about twenty feet from them a small stone was hurled along the sidewalk, and passed close to the feet of Mr. Brown, who turned briskly and said to his wife:

"What was that?"

"Oh, never mind, Gus," said she; "it is nothing but a pack of loafers trying to insult us. Let us go home."

Mr. Brown, persuaded by his wife to pay no attention to the ruffians moved on. One of the men called to him, saying:

"Gus, what are you going to do about it?"

No notice being taken of this question, the crowd separated—the tallest and heaviest of the men crossing to the other side of the street. Three or four of the gang followed Mr. Brown and his wife at a quick pace, and brushed against Mrs. Brown with such force as to throw her weight upon her husband. Mr. Brown indignantly remonstrated with them, and told them that he would not submit to his wife being insulted. They then returned to the junk shop. On reaching the corner of Ridge street, the leader of the ruffians recrossed the street and faced Mr. Brown, who, seeing the threatening attitude of the man, said:

"What are you looking at; do you mean to strike me?"

"Yes, I do," he quietly responded, squaring off as though to hit him.

"All right," said Mr. Brown, "I am ready for you," and he began to pull off his coat. His wife, fearful of the consequences, begged him to go home, but he refused.

As Mr. Brown drew his right arm from his coat sleeve, the unknown man struck him on the base of the skull with a club or a stone, and completely raising him from his feet, and throwing him across the carbstone. He fell on his face, making no outcry. Mrs. Brown, overcome with excitement, cried aloud:

"Oh, my God, they are murdering my poor husband."

She knelt on the sidewalk and raised his head, but he did not move his eyelids, and was apparently dead. Mr. Brown's assailant quietly walked away, there being no one in the neighborhood to seize him. Mrs. Brown's cries attracted the attention of the remainder of the gang, who were sitting near the junk shop, a block distant, when they hastened to the spot. They took off Mr. Brown's shoes and coat, and raised him from the sidewalk. There is a grocery on the corner, with a large wooden coal receiver on the outside. They proposed to lay him on this, and permit him to remain there until the police arrived, but Mrs. Brown begged them to carry him to his home. At last they acceded to her wish, and, preceded by the wife, who carried her husband's shoes and coat, they bore Mr. Brown unconscious to his home. The house is an old-fashioned brick building in the rear of 78 Lewis street.

Passing through the alleyway leading to his apartments they carried him up four flights of stairs and into his scantily furnished rooms. Depositing the body on the floor, they sat around idly laughing and jesting. The neighbors were aroused and the small room was soon crowded with sympathizing friends. The gang which had assisted in carrying Mr. Brown there manifested no disposition to depart, and one of the young ruffians curled himself up on the sofa and said: "Well, boys, I guess I'll stay all night."

It was nearly 2 o'clock before the police learned of the murder, and sent for an ambulance. At this time the ruffians hurried down stairs, as merry as though they were returning from a jubilee. One of them slapped the other on the shoulder, saying:

"I'll bet ten dollars I know who laid him out."

A loud laugh greeted this sally. When Surgeon Terriberry arrived in an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital he dressed the wound and took Mr. Brown to that institute. Ten minutes after Mr. Brown arrived there he was a corpse.

Mr. Brown, who was about 26 years of age, was in the employ of Mr. George Harley, a dealer in rags in Third street, between Avenue D and Lewis street. He was known to be a quiet, inoffensive man, and although he liked to drink, he never drank to excess, and was well thought of by all his neighbors. He was not known to have had any personal difficulty with anyone, and no explanation is given of the murder.

Mrs. Brown told a *Sun* reporter yesterday that she could not possibly identify the murderer, as she did not see his face, and, in the excitement, did not note his general appearance.

Mr. Brown had no family but his wife, who is destitute.

Late last night an officer of the Attorney Street Police Station arrested a young man, who, it is supposed, can furnish some information concerning the whereabouts of the murderer, but it would be improper at this time to make his name public, as it might defeat the ends of justice.

REPUDIATING GRANT.

Why Honest Men Cannot Support Grant.

From the Philadelphia Post (Republican).

An issue that cannot be evaded is now formally presented to the Republican party. So far as Republicans are concerned, the preliminary Presidential campaign is ended, and they must choose between Horace Greeley and Ulysses S. Grant. Our choice is Horace Greeley. It has not been made in haste. Against hope we have awaited the action of the Philadelphia Convention, giving it the benefit of the doubt that it might respect the wishes of so many earnest and independent Republicans, and nominate for the Presidency a man upon whom the whole party could unite. This would have been the event had the Convention been chosen by the people, but the people had very little to do with it. It was the creation of the Administration, the expression of the President's will, and, in our deliberate opinion, an insult to American manhood and independence. We cannot support General Grant, for we do not believe him fit to be President of the United States. He was originally elected as a political necessity, as a military hero, and the nation took on trust the assurances of his civil capacity. The very first act of Grant was an indication of his ignorance of what a President should be, when he asked the Senate to repeal a law that he might appoint a personal favorite to the Cabinet. His whole administration has been conducted in a spirit of aggression, and not of obedience. The attempt to annex Santo Domingo was arbitrary and defiant, and only abandoned when the indignation of the people became too great to be disregarded. But these and other actions were pardoned in Grant because the people still had faith in his official integrity, and attributed these errors to his inexperience and his habits of military command. His unprecedented course, in accepting costly gifts and then appointing the givers to office; his appointment of his relations to office; his persecutions of all Republicans who were not in favor of his re-election; his debauchery of the Civil Service (so notorious that even Colonel Forney, his friend, in resigning the Collectorship, said no journalist could hold office under the Administration and retain his self respect); these, and similar things, gradually shook the faith of the people in Grant. And when it became evident that not for the sake of harmony, not for the preservation of the unity of the party, would Grant consent to the nomination of another, then the selfishness of his ambition was demonstrated, and we were convinced that he holds his own interests above those of the Republican party, and that the man who said in 1868 that "the liberties of this country could not be maintained without a one-term amendment to the Constitution" is now determined, at any cost, to retain the Presidential power. To re-elect General Grant after these proofs of his unfitness, and of his dictatorial spirit, would be a dangerous experiment for the Republic. But in the nomination of Horace Greeley we recognize a true uprising of the people in behalf of the restoration of nobler principles to the Government. The political tone has been lowered so far that the charges against Grant are no longer denied; they are admitted by his friends and defended. The Cincinnati Convention proclaimed a revolution of the people; it advanced principles essential to American freedom and prosperity; and it chose for the Presidency a man whose name is a synonym for integrity, ability, and unselfish devotion to his country. Long before the Republican party existed Horace Greeley was the foremost principles, and he was battling for Freedom when she was weak, while Grant was voting for Slavery, which was strong. One of the founders of the party, he was never a slave to the party, and at the close of the war, when men's passions were hurrying them into excesses, his was the first voice upraised to plead for amnesty to the conquered South. His spirit is now that of good will, and his object to restore peace and unity to the whole country. His principles are known, his character is pure, his abilities are great, and we rejoice that in his nomination the opportunity is given to all Republicans to vote for a President who will neither be a tool, nor a usurper, nor a military hero, nor a political compromise for the mere sake of success. These are the reasons why we shall vote for Horace Greeley, and this is the stand we take as Republicans; and now, at the beginning of the canvass, we predict that Greeley and Brown will carry Pennsylvania in November, and that Greeley will be elected the next President of the United States.

—A Swedish dictionary, which has been eighty six years in preparation, has just got through the letter A at a cost of $50,000.

—Wine can be shipped from Sacramento to New York by rail for 25 cents per gallon. The same price is charged to St. Louis.

—It is reported that the Lake Ontario Shore Road will cross the Genesee River at Charlotte, thus leaving Rochester out in the cold.

—San Francisco is shipping flour to New York by rail regularly, and in such quantities as to affect prices and check the upward tendencies.

—Surveys on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad establish the fact that the Colorado desert is 300 feet below the sea level. The road will run below the sea level for over fifty miles.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—MICHIGAN-AV. [illegible] Twenty-[illegible]... [illegible] ...Price very low.
...Ellis-av, cottage and lot, near Thirty-sixth-st.
...ane-av. cottage and lot, near Forty-fifth-st.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Michigan-av., 110 ft. near Thirty-seventh-st.
Michigan-av., 44 ft. near Fifty-fifth-st.
Stoney, 76x94 ft., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts.
Schiller, near Wells-st. ...to alley; water, gas, and sewer. Very cheap.
Oakwood-av., near Lake Shore Drive. Lot 16x125. Price very low.
Vincennes-av., northwest corner Forty-[illegible] ft., very choice corner. Price very low; terms unusually easy.
South Park Boulevard, 44 ft. near Thirty-seventh-st. Cheap.
Vernon-av. 44 ft. near Thirty-eighth-st.
Cottage Grove-av. 48 ft. near Forty-fourth-st.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Wabash-av. near Congress-st. 80x173.
Fourth-av. two valuable corners with improvements, north of Twelfth-st.
Cottage Grove-av. near Twenty-fifth-st, 25 by full depth to South Park-av. Must sell. Want an offer.
JOHN M. WAITE, S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—LOT 80x172 TO ALley, 80 feet south of Harrison-st., with improvements; the cheapest property on the avenue at the price; $45,000.
Wabash-av., lot 50x122 to alley, corner Twenty-fifth-st.; $300 per foot.
Wabash-av., lot 80x170 to alley, between Congress and Harrison-sts., with improvements, at $1,250 per foot.
Indiana-av., lot 50x150, near Fourteenth-st., at $150 per foot.
Indiana-av., lot 25x165 to alley, with 3-story stone-front house, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., with good barn; $16,000.
Ashland-av., lots 50x165 to alley, between York and Polk-sts., $150 per foot.
Lots on Clayton and Hinman-sts., between Paulina and Wood-sts.
40 acres near the Stock Yards, in Sec. 5, 38, 14.
40 acres on Twelfth-st., in Sec. 22, 38, 13.
5 acres corner Canalport-av. and English-st.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON VAN Buren-st. near Ashland-av., two stories and basement, all modern conveniences; low price; immediate possession.
Large two-story, basement and attic house, on Indiana-av. near Thirty second-st., with lot 50x125.
Several two-story frame houses near Harrison and Paulina-sts.; very easy terms.
Two-story frame house, store and residence, on Polk-st., near Morgan.
Cottage and lot on Warren-av. short distance west of Union Park, for what the ground is worth.
Two good houses with large lot, on Blue Island-av., short distance from Harrison-st.; paying a rental of over 15 per cent on price asked.
HENRY WALLER, Jr., 130 W. Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THESE ARE BARGAINS:
350 feet on Michigan and Wabash-avs. and State-st., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh.
162x168 feet corner Wharton-av. and Fifty-fourth-st. This is within 2 blocks of the park, 9 blocks of the cars, and will be sold very cheap. Small payment down, balance in 7 years.
50x175 feet Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. Only $500 cash, balance in 5 years.
100x125 feet on Thirty-eighth-st. south front, between State-st. and Wabash-av. This is very cheap. Only $40 per foot.
50x150 on Madison-av., near Kenwood Station. This fronts a private park, and will be sold cheap and on easy terms.
GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50x160, EAST FRONT, ON WABASH-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., $75 per foot.
25x161, east front, on Wabash-av., between Fortieth and Forty first-st., $70.
100x131, east front, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., $90 per foot.
50x116, on Third-av., near Van Buren-st., $600 per foot.
72x115, east front, on State-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty seventh-sts., $75 per foot.
50x125, on Lake-av., near Forty first-st.
75x100, on Lansley-av., near Forty-second-st.
25x100, on Evans-av., near Forty-second-st.
10 lots on First, Second, and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts.
WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., cor. State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON THE AVENUES.
100 feet corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-seventh-st.
41 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st.
50 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-second-st.
50 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.
100 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
100 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
100 feet on Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
200 feet on Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
200 feet on Michigan-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
200 feet on Indiana-av., corner Forty fifth-st.
183 feet on Indiana-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
600 feet on Prairie-av., corner Forty fifth-st.
50 feet on Prairie-av., near Forty sixth-st.
100 feet on Prairie-av., near Forty first-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 NEW 6 ROOM COTTAGES ON Twenty-eighth-st., between Butler and Hanover-sts. Inquire at 5 Douglas House. DUNLOP.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—100x161 FEET, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., $75 per foot. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER INDIANA-av. and Fiftieth-st., 200x162 feet; $18,000, 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—14 ACRES ON ADAMS-ST., EAST of Western-av.; 80 acres near Summit, east of Desplaines River; 20 acres near South Chicago; 1 acre on Seventy-third-st., near Cottage Grove-av.; 5 acres near Fifty-first-st. and Archer-av. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—2-STORY AND BASEMENT complete, barn, etc., Warren-av., near Oakley. BOYLE & TALLMADGE, 120 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE MARBLE front dwellings, 508 and 510 Michigan-av. Possession can be given any time after the 1st of July. Price, $16,000 each; half the amount can remain two years at 8 per cent. Apply at Treasurer's office, Illinois Central Railroad Company, 510 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, SEVEN rooms fifty feet front—near Central Park—$2,600, in 24 payments. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle and 204 West Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE MANUFACTURING lot at North Branch with excellent dock, and large and substantial house, lot 100x240, price $25,000. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, CORNER Clark and Madison-sts., several splendid bargains in acre tracts if sold at once. South and West Side.

FOR SALE—80x165, CORNER MICHIGAN-AV and Thirty-second-st.,—the most desirable corner on the avenue south of Twenty-second-st. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORner Thirty-fourth-st. (Wentworth tract) 225x175 feet. Cheap for a few days. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. 99 YEARS LEASE, 24x14, just north of Randolph-st., east front. No revaluation during entire term. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTHWEST corner Madison-st.
Michigan-av., southwest corner Harrison-st.
Michigan-av., 25 feet adjoining Tremont House.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., BETWEEN CLARK and LaSalle-sts., 40x180 feet, north front, party wall on east line worth $3,000 to the property. Easy terms. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, near Douglas Place, $40 per foot below market. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT, WONDERFUL BARgain, Van Buren-st., 250 feet west of Western-av.; Only $1,200 if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HERE IS YOUR SAVINGS BANK. 125x125 feet on Arnold-st., southwest corner of Forty fourth; only $10 per foot, worth $25; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,800 IF TAKEN MONDAY, choice business lot on Lake-st. near Seymour. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500—ONLY ONE LEFT, CHOICE lot, 25x140, Fulton-st., near Oakley, $600 down; decide at once if you expect it. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID NEW COTTAGES ON Thirty-first-st., near Archer-av. cars, $1,350 and $1,500. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COTTAGES AND LOTS from $3,000 to $3,500, on Erie, Leavitt, and Washington-sts. Very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER ON PARK-AV., decidedly the best bargain offered, 25x124, with brick house, only $4,500. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE LOT Warren-av., near Union Park, $4,500; will exchange for lot or cottage and lot near Hayes' School. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON ASHLAND-AV., NEAR the Stock Yards, only $200 each. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner of Harrison.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—THE BEST river front on the North Branch for a lumber, wood, or coal yard, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 73 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN, LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., $400; Leavitt-st., $450; a few on Western-av. at $500. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago, being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE 277 Jackson-st., 50 feet front finished, in exchange for property in South or North Division. Title perfect; no encumbrance. W. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON SOUTH PARK boulevard and Vincennes-av., within a block of the Park; very desirable. Apply to H. O. STONE, 177½ LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HURLBUT-ST.—LOT, EAST front, on Hurlbut-st., near Sophia, near Lincoln Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY-ST.—2 LOTS JUST SOUTH of Monroe-st., 25x125 each, at $1,600. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANT RESIDENCE, 417 West Jackson-st., at a bargain; the house has 10 rooms, in good order; the lot is 50 feet front to an alley; terms to suit. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—99 YEARS LEASE AT A BARGAIN, without taxes on lot, on East Randolph-st., lot 20x880 feet to alley. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, Real Estate office, 151 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE PROPerty, at a bargain, one acre fronting east, 132x 335 feet on Vincennes-av., about 400 feet north of Egan-av; also 24 acres fronting west; 304x180 feet north east corner of Vincennes-av. and Forty-fourth-st.; also a very fine business corner on North Wells-st., east front, 24x100 feet on Ontario-st. to an alley. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, Real Estate office, 151 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 3 MILES FROM CENTRE OF city, on good gravelled road; front lots, $400; back lots, $250; small payments down, and long time; monthly payments if preferred; streets all graded, large trees set out, good improvements, near depot; we take you free of charge to see these lots; please call at 113 West Madison-st., day or evening. WISNER BROS.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL BUY A 7 ROOM COTtage and lot, 28x130, on West Indiana-st., near Wood-st.; water and barn on premises; one-third down, balance in monthly or yearly payments with 7 per cent interest; possession given at time of sale. Inquire of owner, 360 Division-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY HOUSE, FRAME building, 20x60, with basement 8 feet 6 inches, situated on North Wells-st. (215), near Chicago-av.; cheap for cash. Inquire within, or 468 North Wells-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR WOOD, 25x125 feet to alley; price, $6,000; for one week only; a big bargain. Apply to W. M. WILLINER, at German National Bank, 16 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE LOTS KNOWN AS 73 and 75 Lincoln-av., Chicago, 48x110. Inquire of G. G. KNOPPEL, 960 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOUSE AND LOT ON Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st. Price, $4,800. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—HOUSES AND lots in city and suburbs; call before renting or purchasing. RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av.

FOR SALE—TWO 5-ROOM COTTAGES AND lots; water in kitchen; one on Main-st., 5 minutes' walk from street-cars, the other, the corner of Douglas-place and Beers-st. Inquire at 611 Archer-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WOLFE & INGHAM, 66 SOUTH Desplaines, general brokers, offer: Superb suburban ...residence, ... bay window, all newly refitted; ... feet front. Possession to-day. Irving Park—Dwelling, 10 rooms, lot 100x... feet; beautiful surroundings. Decided bargain, $2,800. 121 South Desplaines—Residence and business at less than cost of ground; intend to sell; unusual opportunity. Call for particulars.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS, STOREY'S MILWAUkee-av. Sub, $380 each; a nice home on Indiana-av. near Thirtieth-st., $9,000. WHITE & HEAD, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE, Prairie-av. $14,000; $500 down, $... monthly; elegant home; low price. MEARS, 608 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MOHAWK-ST.—LOT ON MOhawk-st. near Sophia, near Lincoln Park SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MENOMINEE-ST.—LOT 2 x104, only 2 blocks from Lincoln Park, for $1,000 on very easy terms; a bargain. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200—$250 CASH, BALANCE monthly; new cottage, four blocks from cars, on South Side. by W. W. WATSON, JR., 15 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, southwest corner Sangamon and Monroe-sts., on leased ground, gas, water, and sewer, all in good order. Sold at figures that will make a cheap rent for the purchaser. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOLT-ST.—FIVE LOTS ON HOLT-st., near Division-st., easy payments, title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT stone, octagon front house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and ground 25x125 feet, south front, on Park-av., near Robey, payment but little more than paying rent; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE, GOOD BRICK house, two-story and basement, modern improvements, 11 rooms, good barn, lot 25x165 feet to alley. Will be sold cheap if taken soon. Title perfect, and will give possession at once. HENRY WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LOT 40x173, TO ALLEY, ON WAbash-av., 80 feet south of Harrison-st., including improvements. Price $45,000. Undoubtedly the cheapest property on the avenue at that figure. OLINGER & BALLARD, 336 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO NEW GOTHIC houses of 7 rooms, three houses of 8 rooms, one new cottage of 6 rooms all on fine lots, at North Evanston. One new cottage of 5 rooms, at West Evanston, and one new gothic house in Glencoe, any of which I will sell at a bargain, for small payment down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will sell choice lots at from $12 to $16 per foot, in either place, for monthly payments; and to those who will build I will require no payment on the lot for five years. I will also sell lots in my addition to North Evanston, 1 mile from depot, west, for $150, (about such property as other parties advertise at North Evanston lots) at $300. C. E. BROWNE, Opposite Depot, Evanston, or 34 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ROGERS' PARK, 8 MILES FROM Court House, 25 minutes' ride on Milwaukee Railway. We offer for sale in this beautiful suburb houses lots, and choice residence property, at low figures and on very easy terms. The land is high and rolling, with parts of it beautifully shaded. The houses are substantial, commodious, and complete, with fences, wells, cisterns, sidewalk from station, etc. Ample railway accommodation. Unusual facilities to parties intending to build. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17 Central Union Block, Chicago, and Scott's Building, Evanston.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL blocks and numerous lots for sale or exchange.
RAVENSWOOD—Four choice lots for sale at low prices.
ENGLEWOOD—Several new cottages and choice lots. Small cash payment, balance monthly. Price low. Good water supply. Cars stop within one block.
JOHN M. WAITE, S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard court.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ON AND near the line of proposed new railroads as follows:
In Section 2, Town 38, 13.
In Section 10, Town 38, 13.
In Section 15, Town 38, 13.
In Section 11, Town 39, 13.
Also, on Northwestern Railroad, one mile from city limits, in Section 9, Town 39, 13. All the above will be sold cheap and on easy terms. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 and 65 South Canal-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-class acre property located in Hyde Park, can learn of a bargain by calling on HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FINE BRICK HOUSE, good barn, one acre of land, abundance of choice fruit, in the pleasant village of Palatine, 60 minutes' ride from city. G. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS FRONTING on Michigan and Wabash-avs., at $16 per front foot; fences built, two rows of trees planted, streets 100 feet wide and thrown up, and lots 160 feet deep. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, Room 7, Wadsworth Block, 181 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOT, 100x200, east front, 1 block from lake, hotel, and station, Hyde Park. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WESTERN SPRINGS RESIDENCE property, near depot, at the present low prices only for a short time; first-class houses, trees, sidewalks, streets under drained; go see it; trains almost hourly. T. C. HILL, 136 State-st.

FOR SALE—EITHER 10, 20, 30, 40 OR 80 ACRES in Sec. 19, in Englewood, adjoining South Lynne. Wanted, a cash or part cash offer. Also 175x165 in Lake View, opposite the Marine Hospital. This property fronts east on a good street, and adjoins good house and is near the dummy. Wanted, a cash offer. WARREN KEENEY & CO., 361 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW, WELL-BUILT HOUSE and large lot at Maywood, cheap, and on easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS NEAR the South Depot, from $15 to $20 per front foot, on easy terms. Thirty new houses building about this property. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—TWO PLEASANT residences near the South Depot, on large grounds at a bargain. Price, $5,500 and $5,000 on easy payment. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOTS ON BYRON AND Bristol-sts., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. and near car works; cheap and very easy terms. J. SINCLAIR, 68 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES OF VERY DESIRABLE property near Central Park. Call on J. O. OSBORNE, 275 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at North Evanston. $15 cash and $5 a month until paid for. This is the best savings bank you can find, for in one year from to-day these lots will be worth $300. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LARGE GOTHIC cottage house, 10 rooms, brick cellar, bath room, long verandah looking over lake Michigan; ice house, carriage house, stable, wood house, garden, and apple, pear, and cherry trees; 800 grape vines, 600 shade trees, and 4½ acres fine soil. Situated at Winnetka Milwaukee Railroad. Price $10,000, terms easy. Rent $60 per month. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—2 LOTS, 50x152½ each, at $14 per foot, located in block 3, only 2½ blocks from depot. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, near depot and great South Park for $350 each, in monthly payments of $10, without interest. Also, choice residence lots on Thirty-eighth-st. for $600 each. A. B. McCHESNEY, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—9 ACRES ON LAKE AND FULton-sts., entrance of Central Park, easy terms; can be subdivided and sold at a profit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES CORNER TWELFTH-ST. and Western-av. Apply to D. KREIGH, Union Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, A COTTAGE AND 8 acres of ground full of fruit trees, flowers, and shrubbery, 30 miles from Chicago. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—408 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., 10 rooms, in good order. Very great bargain, and terms to suit, with furniture if desired. Will take a good team of horses and rig as part pay. Owner on premises, 140 feet west of Wabash-av., south front.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN AND $1 WEEKly till paid for, desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them, close to 3 depots; train reaches city before 7 a. m., leaves at or 6 p. m. Large number already sold. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARM—THE LARGE stock farm of J. D. Caton, situated in Will County, Ill., 9 miles from Joliet, 7 miles from Minooka Station, 3 miles from Plainfield, containing 1,500 acres, all fenced, with abundance of good water and in the highest state of cultivation, together with extensive improvements, among which are two dwelling houses, one tenant house, three large barns, two being 100 feet long, each, with posts 24 feet high, the other 50 by 60 feet, containing 770 feet of stabling, and storing 400 tons of hay; a blacksmith shop, carpenter's shop, tool-house, granary, corn cribs, &c., all in complete order. Farm, with improvements, at $60 per acre, with reasonable terms of payment.
Also, on reasonable terms, the growing grain crops thereon; also, a large stock of horses, mules, jacks, jennies, cattle, sheep, hogs, Cashmere goats, farming tools and implements. Apply to J. D. CATON, Ottawa; W. P. CATON, Joliet, or NORMAN WILLIAMS, 554 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL and highly cultivated farms in the state, 16 miles from city limits, on railroad. Large dwelling house, new barn; 200 choice bearing pear trees, burdened with pears this year; 350 choice cherry trees; 300 bearing apple trees; grapes; all kinds of berries; 1½ acres of asparagus, worth $1,000 per year; good water; high rolling ground; 1,000 ornamental trees. Price, $115 per acre. Terms easy. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3,000 ACRES Kansas lands, cheap; tillable, surrounded by farms, villages, &c. DOYLE & TALLMADGE, 120 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—85 ACRE FARM, GOOD NEW house, plenty of choice fruit, 10 acres timber, &c., 3 miles north of Waukegan. G. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ROCKFORD property and cash for Chicago or suburban property. HENRY WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 3.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR ALL CASH, 5 acres of land, a little south of Englewood. Must be a bargain. Address REAL ESTATE, Newport, Rhode Island.

WANTED—WE HAVE $10,000 TO INVEST IN building houses in some thriving suburban town, and invite proposals from the owners of real estate who can offer favorable terms. S W, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 TO 100 FEET ON VAN BUREN-st., between State and Wells. State location, price and terms. Address P 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS TO SELL CHILDS & PRINCE, Real Estate Agents, 175 LaSalle-st., corner Monroe, have a cash customer for large lot, moderate improvements, on the avenues. Send numbers and terms in at once, or call as above.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL SMALL FARMS of 30 and 40 acres; delightful locations in the country. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE FINE BLOCK AT IRVing Park, for inside property, improved or unimproved. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—40 SUBURBAN LOTS FOR improved city property. Inquire at the Ulrich Hotel, South State st., of D. B. FOWLER.

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Will be sold at public auction,

ELEGANT CHAMBER SETS,

With DRESSING CASES; Parlor Suits of our own manufacture, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Hall Trees, Side Boards, Book Cases, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Bedsteads, and Chairs, in great variety. Also Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, etc. We wholesale and retail

NEW FURNITURE

Through the week at manufacturers' prices, we being their agents. We carry the largest stock and give the cheapest prices of any house in the city, and warrant the goods in style and quality.
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, 281 and 283 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS

From the Hippotheatron Iron Building, Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music, New York City.
L. B. LENT.......................Director.

West Side, Four Days.

June 17, 18, 19 and 20.

MADISON AND ELIZABETH STS.

It should be distinctly understood that this establishment is

The Only First-Class Circus

In America permanently established in a large city, conducted in Metropolitan style, and which has acquired a Metropolitan reputation. No Circus can produce FIVE SUCH ARTISTS as

MR. CHARLES W. FISH,

Without exception the best Bareback, Somersault, Pirouette and Hurdle Rider who has ever lived.

MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,

Beyond all question the most daring and accomplished Lady Rider living, in her wondrous flights from a BAREBACK STEED.

MR. WILLIAM DUTTON,

The finest formed and most graceful horseman in the universe.

LE PETITE FRANKY,

The smallest and handsomest little Rider in the world, on his Fairy Ponies. The great

JOHN HENRY COOKE,

The Champion Horseman, who is justly distinguished as the embodiment of skill, intrepidity and manly grace, whether in his wondrous Juggling Feats on a single horse, or his magnificent act on

SIX BAREBACK HORSES.

Thus presenting the

FIVE BEST RIDERS IN AMERICA!

The Greatest Force of Daring Riders, Accomplished Acrobats, Classic Gymnasts, Equilibrists, Muscular Contortionists, Posture Masters, Tumblers, Leapers, and Pantomimists ever brought together in this country, and involving A GREATER EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES than is incurred by any FIVE travelling companies, and embracing

MORE FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS

than can be found in any FOUR CIRCUSES in the world. One of the great features of the New York Circus is

A NOVEL INNOVATION will be made in terminating the Arenic Performance by substituting, in place of the ordinary final acts, the highly sensational Legendary Spectacle of

Jack the Giant Killer.

Prof. Chas. Beswold's Brass & Reed Band, which is THREE TIMES AS LARGE as any Band ever attached to any other Circus, and will parade the streets about 10 a. m., in the LARGEST, MOST MASSIVE and ELABORATELY CARVED and DECORATED

GOLDEN CHARIOT

ever constructed, and drawn by the Handsomest Team of TWENTY-FOUR HORSES that the world can produce. This Leviathan Golden Chariot was constructed expressly for this MONSTER MUSICAL ORGANIZATION, and is the only Chariot in the world spacious enough to contain this

MAMMOTH BAND.

The uniform of this Band is gorgeous beyond description. The Golden Chariot will be followed by a TEAM OF TWELVE FAIRY PONIES!

The Smallest and Prettiest in the World.

The LARGEST and best constructed Circus Tent, with MORE AND BETTER SEATING CAPACITY than any Circus Tent in America, and will be

Brilliantly Illuminated With Gas.

CHALLENGE!

OPEN TO ALL THE WORLD:

$10,000

That the New York Circus is the

Best Circus in the World.

The New York Circus will visit the principal cities of WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, KANSAS and MISSOURI in June and July.

WEST SIDE, FOUR DAYS,

June 17, 18, 19 and 20.

MADISON AND ELIZABETH-STS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. J. H. WOOD.......................Proprietor

This (Thursday), Friday and Saturday evenings,

ROCK AHEAD, and THE DEBUTANTE.

Saturday Matinee—ROCK AHEAD.

Monday, June 17. Benefit of CHAS. WYNDHAM, on which occasion will be produced the MARBLE HEART.

Raphael.......................Mr. W. G. Taylor
Marco.......................Mrs Anna Cowell
Volage (first time).......................Mr. Chas. Wyndham

THE LANCERS ARE COMING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF FRANK MAYO!

Wednesday and Thursday, positively two last representations of the immensely successful drama,

MAN AND WIFE.

At the earnest request of Mr. Mayo's numerous admirers, will be produced for his benefit, on Friday night, DAMON AND PYTHIAS, and BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

Saturday night, Mr. Mayo's wonderful conception and masterly impersonation, RICHARD THE THIRD.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

The Greatest Minstrel Combination in America. JOHNSON and POWERS as the two Morning Glories.
CHARLES HOWARD, in the Power of Music.
Komik Trio Obeying Orders.
Partners for Life.
Grand Ethiopian Carnival every evening and Saturday Matinee.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.

Clinton-st., near Washington.

MONDAY, June 10, and every afternoon and evening the inconceivable phenomenal celebrity,

LING LOOK

And his wonderful brother, YAMADIVA, yclept the Man Serpent; Mr. JAMES MAGUIRE, Clown Imperial; with Mlle. Geraldine, Mons. Leopold, Geo. Foote and sister, and the incomparable company.

NEW PRICES.

Family Circle.......................[illegible]
Dress Circle Chairs.......................[illegible]
Reserved Chairs.......................[illegible]
Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.

Homes for All.

No Money Down.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

Of 334 Residence Lots.

Washington Heights,

On Monday, June 17, at 2 o'Clock p. m.,

At West Side Opera House, Nos. 99 and 101 West Randolph-st., by

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

Will be sold 334 lots, in Blocks 1, 2, 7 ... 14, in the n... of Hitt's Subdivision of ... on Halsted, Peoria, Sangamon, ... and other streets, within half a mile of Dummy Trac... Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. ... lots are high and dry, and easy of access from ... city. Twenty-four passenger trains daily by the ... Rock Island Railroad, and the Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis Railroad, and four Dummy Trains each way. Commutation fare 15c.

Terms of Sale Unprecedented,

Placing it within the reach of ... all to obtain a home. NO CASH DOWN. Payment ... to be made in 5 equal annual payments with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Title perfect; abstracts of title furnished. Plats of property can be seen at our office.
C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 336 Wabash-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

148 Michigan-av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

25 Sets new Parlor ... Suits, Chamber Sets, large line Carpets.
15 Crates Crockery, in open lots.
200 Doz Table Knives and Forks.
200 Pairs Carvers and Forks.
25 Sets Silver-plated Table and Tea Spoons.
100 Doz. Silver-plated Forks and Butter Knives.
200 Boxes Brown Soap.
Also, new Top Buggies and Basket Phaetons.
50 Sets new Buggy Harness.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, June 15, at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

995 Indiana-av.

Genteel Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday Morning, June 15, at 10 o'clock,

At No. 995 Indiana-av., consisting of

Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Etc., Etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

AT AUCTION,

Household Furniture

Of every description, and Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Chairs, Office Desks, Rockers, What-Nots, Marble-Top Tables, Show Cases, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Mattresses.
...B. W. Centre Tables, in the white.
...B. W. Corner What-Nots, in the white.
...Yellow and Rockingham Ware
...and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.
...Paper by the reel.
...Glassware of every description.
...Table Castors.
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 15, at 9½ o'clock.
At about 11 o'clock, One 1 Thimble Axle Lumber Wagon.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SAFETY FILM

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1872.

The Enthusiasm of the Right-Hour Men Gradually Dying Out.

Serious Defections Among the Workmen of the Various Trades.

Arrangements for the Funeral of the Late James Gordon Bennett.

FOREIGN.

WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK.